The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1873. NUMBER 78.

GIFT CONCERT.

THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO FORTUNE.

$100,000 for only $2.50.

THE LARGEST RETURN FOR THE SMALLEST INVESTMENT.

A GRAND

GIFT CONCERT

WILL BE HELD AT

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,

December 31st, 1873,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF A

JUVENILE REFORM SCHOOL.

40,000 Gifts,

$450,000 in Prizes,

Principal Prize, $100,000

consisting of the superb palatial residence of Simon Abeles, Esq., unsurpassed as a private dwelling in the United States, being only a few blocks from the Court-House, surrounded by magnificent grounds, orchards, gardens, and vineyards. The building has been only recently completed with all modern improvements.

PRIZE LIST.

13 Prize, Real Estate,	-		$159,125
1 Cash Prize,			30,000
2 " "	$10,000	Each,	20,000
4 " "	5,000	"	20,000
10 " "	2,000	"	20,000
20 " "	1,000	"	20,000
50 " "	500	"	25,000
100 " "	200	"	20,000
200 " "	100	"	20,000
300 " "	50	"	15,000
698 " "	20	"	13,980
1,000 " "	10	"	10,000
1,158 " "	5	"	5,790
36,450 " "	2.50		91,125
40,000 Prizes -	-	-	$450,000

The title to the above real estate is guaranteed perfect. The liberal terms of this scheme brings it within the reach of all—the greatest opportunity ever offered to the poor man to rise to wealth.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Single Tickets, $2.50; Eleven Tickets, $25.00; Fifty-six Tickets, $125.00; One Hundred and Fifteen Tickets, $250.00.

The drawing will be made under the superintendence of a committee appointed by the highest officials in the State, duly sworn to the faithful performance of the duties assigned them.

The highest officials both of City, County, and State have not only indorsed Mr. Abeles, but also his scheme.

The demand for tickets is unparalleled, and all desiring to participate in the drawing should at once form their clubs and send in their orders.

AGENTS WANTED in all States, Cities, and Towns in the United States and Canadas.

☞ Money should be sent by Registered Letter, P. O. Order, or Express, with full address of the purchaser in plain writing.

Every package of 11 tickets has a chance to win 11 prizes, but positively certain to win one, while one person out of every ten who purchase a package of 11 is bound to win two prizes.

For further information and particulars, send for circulars to the Manager and Proprietor, and address

SIMON ABELES,
Leavenworth, Kan.,
Or call at 161 East Madison-st., Chicago.

ITS SUCCESS IN THE PAST A GUARANTEE FOR THE FUTURE!

GRAND DRAWING

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

PUB. LIBRARY OF KY.

$1,500,000

IN CASH GIVEN AWAY!

One Cash Prize in Every Five Chances.

TWELVE THOUSAND GIFTS,

AS FOLLOWS:

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT.....		$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT.....		100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT.....		50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT.....		25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT.....		17,500
10 Cash Gifts,	$10,000 each.....	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each.....	150,000
50 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each.....	50,000
80 Cash Gifts,	500 each.....	40,000
100 Cash Gifts,	400 each.....	40,000
150 Cash Gifts,	300 each.....	45,000
250 Cash Gifts,	200 each.....	50,000
325 Cash Gifts,	100 each.....	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each.....	550,000

Whole Tickets, $50. Coupons (Tenths), $5.

ELEVEN TICKETS FOR $500.

Secure Your Tickets Now!

If you neglect it you will forever regret it.

☞ Remember, the Drawing takes place in PUBLIC on the 30th of December, 1873.

For information address

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library of Ky.,
Louisville, Ky.

Or WATTS & CO., Room 47 Metropolitan Block, cor. Randolph and LaSalle-sts., Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL LINE.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

NOTICE—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of the vessels, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.

For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 and 47, North River

Egypt	Nov. 1.	Italy	Nov. 29.
Cresson	Nov. 8.	France	Nov. 29.
Spain	Nov. 15.	Egypt	Dec. 6.

For London (direct)..... Holland, Nov. 6.

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90, Currency.

Return Tickets, $140 and $160 Currency.

STEERAGE PASSAGE, $28, currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Decks on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER,
Gen'l Western Agent,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

LOUIS REINACH,

146 South Clark-st. (up stairs),

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Holiday & Fancy Goods,

TOYS, NOTIONS,

Picture Frames, and Looking Glasses.

The greatest variety and the lowest prices in the West.

LOTTERY.

$300,000.

Capital Prize, $50,000.

Missouri State Lottery.

Grand Single Number Scheme.

Draws the last day of every month. 5,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000. Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5. Send for circular, to MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Box 2445, St. Louis, Mo.

GENERAL NOTICES.

EXPOSITION.

OCT. 6.

The price of admission for this evening and to-morrow evening will be reduced to 25 cents. The sale of 25-cent tickets will commence at 6 o'clock p. m. at the Ticket Office. By order Executive Committee.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

On and after Nov. 10, 1873, there will be a change in the rates of "Bus" tickets on Wabash-av. Our patrons desiring to ride for 5 cents, will do well to supply themselves with P. O. & B. Co. tickets previous to the above date. For sale on all stages of the line and at the office, Tweddale and State-sts.

KEARNEY'S BUCHU.

KEARNEY'S

EXTRACT BUCHU,

The only known remedy for

Bright's Disease,

And a Positive Remedy for

GOUT,
GRAVEL,
STRICTURES,
DIABETES,
DYSPEPSIA,
NERVOUS DEBILITY,
DROPSY,

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the

BLADDER AND KIDNEYS,

Spermatorrhœa, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Diseases of the Prostate Gland,

STONE IN THE BLADDER,

Calculus Gravel or Brickdust Deposit, and Mucus, or Milky Discharges.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Positively and permanently cures all Diseases or Affections of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS,

Existing in Men, Women, and Children,

NO MATTER WHAT THE AGE.

Price, $1 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.

Depot, No. 104 Duane-st., New York.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

For sale by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wholesale Druggists.

INSURANCE.

RHODE ISLAND

INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CASH CAPITAL,

One Million Dollars

Cash Assets, $1,800,000.

For Insurance in above-named Association apply to

TEALL & FISHER, Agents,

148 LaSalle-st.

PAPER HANGINGS, &c.

HILGER, JENKINS & FAXON,

107 STATE-ST.

PAPER HANGINGS,

BEDDING,

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, &c.

Rubber, Maple, Beech, Satinwood, Boxwood, Rosewood, and Ebony

RULERS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 and 120 Monroe-st.

J. M. W. JONES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

STATIONER AND PRINTER.

Office Outfits and Railroad Work SPECIALITIES.

104 AND 106 MADISON-ST.

FOR SALE.

RICH FARMING LANDS!

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP!

THE BEST INVESTMENT!

No Fluctuations! Always Improving in Value! The wealth of the country is made by the advance in Real Estate.

NOW IS THE TIME.

Millions of acres of the finest lands on the Continent, in Eastern Nebraska, now for sale—many of them never before in market—at prices that DEFY COMPETITION.

Five and Ten Years' Credit Given, with Interest at 6 per cent.

The Land Grant Bonds of the Company taken at par for lands. They can now be purchased at a large discount.

☞ Full particulars given, new Guide with new Maps mailed free by addressing O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R.,
Omaha, Neb.

FINANCIAL.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

DOMESTIC BANKERS,

25 PINE-ST.,

NEW YORK.

Organized for the business of out-of-town Banks and Bankers exclusively, to whose business a thorough and unusual attention will be given.

DO NOT stock business and DO NOT accept speculative accounts.

Four per cent Interest on deposits.

WANTED.

Counter Wanted.

The undersigned wishes to purchase 35 to 40 feet of nicely-finished heavy (second-hand) Black Walnut Counter. Address, stating price, BUILDER, care Blade Office, Toledo, Ohio.

Tenor Voice.

A young man with a rich tenor voice, and a knowledge of music, desires occupation in some choir or a club. Apply at Room 1, 193 Washington-st.

REMOVAL.

MRS. DR. GROSS

HAS REMOVED TO THE

MATTESON HOUSE.

Office Hours, 10 to 12 a. m.

MEETING.

Masonic.

Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A. F. & A. M. Regular Communication this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for business and work. By order of the Master.

E. N. TUCKER, Sec'y.

FINANCIAL.

The Sprague Difficulty Temporarily Settled.

A Committee of Trustees Appointed and Accepted by the Creditors.

Meeting of the Pennsylvania Directors To-Day.

Reports that a Scrip-Dividend of 5 Per Cent Will Be Made.

The Rumor of Col. Scott's Resignation Untrue.

The Knoxville & Ohio Railroad Stoppage.

The Action of the Company Indorsed by Twenty Other Southern Roads.

Statement of the Condition of the Pennsylvania Manufactories.

THE MANUFACTURERS.

THE MANAYUNK MILLS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—The following is the condition of the various industries of Manayunk:

Sydney J. Solm's Pekin cotton and woolen mills, suspended. Employed 175 hands.

Archibald Campbell & Co.'s upper cotton mill runs half the carding and spinning departments nine hours, and the weaving department full time. Usually employs 235 hands; seventy-five have been discharged.

James B. Winpenny, Arcola Mills, woolens, has suspended. Employed 120 hands.

Gen. Robert Patterson's mills, employing 500 hands on cottonades, run full time with the usual force on a reduction of 15 per cent in wages. Will probably continue all winter.

David Wallace & Sons, Lincoln Mills, jeans and cotton yarns, employing eighty hands, have suspended.

Campbell's lower mills, checks, ginghams, etc., largest in Manayunk, employing 750 hands, has suspended. The hands struck some time since rather than submit to a reduction of 25 per cent in wages.

Meitzfelner & Leopold, manufacturers of cottons, have suspended. Employed 120 hands.

Preston & Irwen's upper and lower mills, doeskins, cotton, yarns, etc., have suspended. Employed about 130 hands.

Dawson & Robinson, cotton and woolen fabrics, employing 70 hands, have suspended.

Fitzpairick & Holt, cotton and woolens, employing 75 hands, have suspended.

Thomas S. Steele, Eagle Mills, cottons and woolens, has suspended. Employed 100 hands.

Sevill Schofield's mill, employing 500 hands on blankets and broadcloths, runs three days weekly with full force, and wages reduced 15 per cent.

Allen & Morris' mill, on doeskins and tricots, run full time, with the usual force of fifty hands.

Heft & Ogle's mill and dye-works, employing 148 hands on doeskins and jeans, have shut down. A few only are employed in the dye-house.

Mrs. Samuel Stafford's spinning-mill, yarns, employing forty hands, has suspended; and also Lees & Leach, woolens; William Good, spinner of fine yarns; Robert Wild, Kenworthy & Bro., and Rice & Bean, all spinners.

A. & K. Platt's yarn-mill runs its regular force of 40 hands; five days weekly.

James Stafford, spinner, usually employs 40. Has now only 4 hands working.

Leach & Bros., yarns, run on three-quarter time.

Irwin & Stinson's cotton and woolen-mills, usually running 244 looms, with 250 hands, closed yesterday.

Harding's Inquirer paper-mills run full time, with the usual force of 70 hands.

Stelwagon & Sons, roofing-paper mill, runs full time with the usual force of 80 hands.

Martin Nixon's Flat Rock paper mills run full time, with the usual force of 125 hands.

Jessup & Moore, Manayunk pulp mill works, turn out daily fourteen tons of pulp, run full time, and employ 200 hands. There is a fair prospect of all winter's employment in the above-mentioned paper mills.

Thomas Schofield, spinner, carpet-yarns, runs full time with the usual force of twenty-two hands.

Detweiler & Hartranft, Mount Vernon flour mills, run full time, with the regular force.

IRON AND CHARCOAL COMPANIES BANKRUPT.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 6.—The Escanaba Furnace Company and the Cascade Iron Company have filed petitions in voluntary bankruptcy in the United States Register's Office, at Pittsburgh. The former is the largest charcoal furnace in Michigan, and owns immense lumber lands; the latter own vast iron ore beds in Michgan. They have failed for $500,000, and have made a proposition to their creditors to pay in full if an extension is granted. The principal office is in Pittsburgh.

THE LOWELL MILLS.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—The agents of the Lowell mills have decided to begin running on three-quarter time next Monday.

NEW YORK.

PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—At the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, this afternoon, a num ber of tabular statements showing the amounts of the different products of the United States, and the necessity of increased facilities for their transportation, was presented by Mr. Samuel Bunnals. The tables were ordered to be printed and copies transmitted to the Senatorial Committee on Transportation.

A FINANCIAL EPIDEMIC.

A paper on the late financial crisis and the present stringency and want of confidence in financial circles, was presented by A. A. Lowe. In it he recommends that, in view of the present situation, and what may follow, the Chamber would respectfully ask Congress when it next convenes, if need be, to cause the purchase of United States bonds to be stopped, and the application of the gold reserve to the redemption of Treasury notes, reserving the power of reissue.

CONDITION OF THE BANKS.

The Associated Banks hold about $21,000,000 in legal tenders.

THE ASSAY OFFICE.

The total amount of foreign gold received at the Assay Office, from Oct. 6 to date, is £1,851,825.

RESUMED.

The State Bank of New Brunswick, N. J., resumed to-day.

THE TRADES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The bricklayers' strike continues with success, and probably in a few days will have concluded in favor of the strikers. Among the firms who refuse to make any important concessions are those putting up the Western Union Telegraph building, the *Tribune* building, and Dr. Hall's Church, corner of Fifty-fifth street and Fifth avenue.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 6.—The cigar-makers of this city are out on strike. They paraded the streets to-night, headed by brass bands. The procession was very orderly. It numbered about 300. A large majority were colored men, and all carried torches and transparencies bearing appropriate mottoes, etc.

THE RAILROADS.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Mr. Hart, Secretary of the Texas & Pacific Railroad, has gone to Philadelphia for the purpose of conferring with Col. Scott and other capitalists connected with this enterprise. It has been reported that Col. Scott was about to resign the Vice-Presidency of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

It is understood that, at the meeting of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad to be held in Philadelphia to-morrow, a scrip dividend of 5 per cent will be declared.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOM SCOTT.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—Rumors were current on the street to-day of Col. Tom Scott's resignation of the Vice-Presidency of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, but the result of careful inquiry proved their falsity. Many believe that the majority of the rumors are invented and spread in the interest of stock speculators.

TENNESSEE RAILROAD TROUBLES.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 6.—No adjustment of the trouble between the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad Company and their striking employes has yet taken place. The Company had a train of fifteen loaded freight cars from Knoxville to Bristol to-day, being the first freight moved on the line from Bristol to Chattanooga in six days. The Company still refuse to receive freight. The strikers made no attempt to stop the train, but kept a committee of their men on the engine to prevent the Company's Master-Mechanic, who was acting engineer, from placing any non-society engineers in charge of the engine. The mail trains run regularly. The men are quiet but determined, and the Company firm. The Directory met this afternoon and unanimously adopted a resolution indorsing the action of the officials in reducing the salaries, and claiming for them the right to regulate the pay of employes as they deem best.

The employees of the Knoxville & Ohio Railroad, having struck against a reduction of wages, the Company has temporarily stopped the running of all trains.

Representatives of twenty Southern railroads met at Chattanooga to-day, and universally adopted a resolution affirming the justice of any reasonable reduction of wages by the companies; recognizing the right of any employe to refuse to work at the wages offered; condemning in the strongest terms as unjustifiable and indefensible all combinations for the purpose of resisting the rightful authority of any company by interfering with or attempting to intimidate or injure others willing to work at the wages offered; pledging each other in no case to employ any one discharged on account of insubordination or combination to stop operations on any road by intimidation or interference with others willing to work; and to promptly inform each other, by printed circular, of all such combinations, with the names of the parties engaged. Railroad companies in the United States are invited to co-operate.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Internal revenue receipts are now ranging at about a quarter of a million dollars per day,—a little more than half what they ought to be at this time in the year.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

have also fallen off, but not to be great an extent as those from internal sources.

THE COIN BALANCE

in the Treasury at the close of business to-day was $4,200,000 less than on the 1st inst., when it amounted to $82,300,000.

THE CURRENCY BALANCE.

On the 1st there was a currency balance of $4,000,312; to-day there was a little over $2,750,000 currency in the Treasury. There still remains outstanding nearly $5,000,000 of the so-called legal-tender reserve.

Outstanding legal tenders, $260,978,671.

THE PROPOSED INTERCONVERTIBLE BOND.

Washington (Nov. 2) Dispatch to the Boston Globe.

The financial proposition which attracts the most attention is that of the interconvertible bond, bearing 3 65-100 per cent interest. This is also associated with free banking and the Postmaster-General's postal savings bank plan. These are not necessarily connected, though a number of Senators and Representatives have expressed themselves in favor of the first proposition. Attention has been called in these dispatches to the fact that the President favors the issuance of such a bond. It is now understood, on good authority, that the Cabinet are practically a unit on the three points named. Mr. Richardson certainly favors the two ideas named, and will undoubtedly acquiesce in the third. Of the prominent Treasury officials, Assistant-Secretary Sawyer, Treasurer Spinner, and Mr. Cox, Comptroller of the Currency, are prominent in support of the general idea. The chief opposition in Congress will come from the National banking interests, which see plainly that their deposits are likely to be largely decreased by the facilities the interconvertible feature will afford for temporary investments, etc. A careful review of the House Banking and Currency and the Senate Finance Committees in the last Congress, most of whose members are re-elected, indicates quite clearly a majority in favor of the plan. The idea was first broached by the Hon. John Lynch, of Maine, during 1866, in conjunction with a plan for retiring greenbacks by an exchange for notes, to be payable in gold after a certain date, the dates to be divided into series, as a business house would give out its paper. Butler afterward took it up, and brought it into disrepute by advocating at the same time the payment of the 5-20s, principal and interest, in legal-tenders. During the discussions then and since, the status of most of the men best known in financial legislation has been well defined as to this subject. Of the Senate Committee on Finance, it is considered that Messrs. Sherman, Scott, Ferry of Michigan, and Ames are certainly for some kind of an interconvertible bond. Mr. Bayard is generally counted on the same side. It is known that Senator Sumner favors it strongly. Gov. Boutwell would be most likely to support it. Messrs. Morton, Logan, Carpenter, Spencer, Anthony, Chandler, Sprague, Buckingham, Ferry, Ramsey, Windom, Stewart, Allison, Sargent, Frelinghuysen, Conkling, Hamlin, Cragin, and Morrill of Maine, are all set down as favorable. Gov. Fenton is regarded in the same light. The younger men, from the South and West, are all likely to favor any plan which will give a currency of which their sections can avail themselves. According to this analysis, the proposition for such a bond has already a majority in the Senate. In the House, of members re-elected, besides Messrs. Hooper, Merriman, Munro, and Farwell, Republicans, with Messrs. Cox and Randall, Democrats, a majority of the old Committee on Banking and Currency are counted on. There are Messrs. Kelley, Butler, Freeman, Clarke, Wheeler, H. Boardman, Smith, Coburn, Negley, Congor, Marfield, Hale, Dunnell, McCrary, Burchard, Williams, of Indiana, Orth, Myers, of Pennsylvania, Platt, of Virginia, Buffinton, Parker, and many others, who are regarded as favorable, or committed to the policy of low rate interconvertible bonds and free banking. The Southern and Western members are nearly all counted on that side. Should it be made, as all appearances indicate, one of, if not the most prominent measure of the Administration, it is regarded as likely to be successful.

THE SPRAGUES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 6.—A large meeting of the creditors of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, and A. & W. Sprague, was held this forenoon. Thurston, the attorney for the Spragues, read a communication from the debtors, expressing their belief that if an extension of time is given they can pay all their obligations and retain the printworks and perhaps their other manufacturing property, and pledging their utmost efforts to that end. He added that the whole object of the Spragues was that their property should be devoted to the payment of their debts, and that the Trustees to be appointed should be friendly to the house only so far as that, after the debts are paid, the property shall not be dissipated. It was important that the appointments of the Committee should be such that it would be impossible to say anything was intended except that which was good for all. A Committee was then appointed to confer with the Spragues with regard to a trust mortgage and the appointment of Trustees.

The Committee held a conference with the members of the Sprague firms, and agreed upon Mr. Waterman, Amos Blackwood, and George C. Knightengale as Trustees, and reported their action to an adjourned meeting of the creditors, by whom it was approved, and the Committee continued, with power to fill vacancies in their own body or the Trusteeship, and approved the trust proposed.

THE SPRAGUE SAVINGS BANKS.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Nov. 3.

The greatest blot upon the Sprague name is the condition of the savings banks which they established, officered, and managed. Like Postmaster-General Creswell's postal savings bank scheme, they were simply conspiracies for getting money out of the pockets of the hard-handed to put into doubtful extensions and grand enterprises. The Cranston and Franklin Savings Banks, the former established only one year ago, offered high rates for deposits, and the money poured in rapidly. It was perfectly natural that the Spragues' own employes, with their desire for large interest and their lack of financial acumen, should jump at 8 and 9 per cent, when far shrewder men were discounting the paper of the same firm at 20 per cent. The present examination discloses that the assets of these two savings banks include Sprague paper in one form or another to the extent of $1,218,350, while their liabilities to depositors are $2,366,000. Such wreckless use of the moneys of the lowest class of laborers is simply outrageous. It is a very black spot in this business. We observe that Senator Sprague has held aloof at Washington all through this trying ordeal, and only arrived at Providence on Friday night. It is not improbable that his brother Amasa, the more amiable and popular of the two, was thought more likely to obtain help without his brother's presence than with it. The Senator is described as indisposed. We should say that, in the light of the condition of those savings banks, he ought to be very sick, and turn his face to the wall.

IN MINNESOTA.

HARD TIMES IN ANOKA, MINN.

From the Anoka Union, Nov. 4.

W. D. Washburn & Co. paid off their employes on Tuesday last in checks on the First National Bank of Minneapolis, payable on Feb. 10, 1874. They paid, however, from 10 to 20 per cent cash to each man. The St. Paul Lumber Company paying off in ninety-day due-bills and Washburn & Co. paying off in over ninety-day checks, has had the effect of making money tighter than ever, and as no one seems to be willing to cash them, even at a large discount, the men will have to wait until they mature before they can realize the money on them, and in consequence our merchants will be obliged to wait until Feb. 10 before they can collect their bills. From the present outlook, we shall have hard times in Anoka this winter.

MINING INTERESTS.

THE GREAT COAL MONOPOLY.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The Reading Railroad Company, which has gone so largely into monopolizing Pennsylvania coal lands, wants subscriptions to a $10,000,000 6 per cent gold loan, which was put on the London market on the 22d October. The transactions of this Company in land and transits are simply enormous, and this year the Company increased its net income up to Sept. 30, $1,109,729; its total earnings for the ten months being $12,022,221, against $9,650,160 for the same period in 1872.

It is a remarkable fact that three of our great railroads, should the Reading get this one taken in London, will have negotiated $10,000,000 each in England this year. The Baltimore & Ohio was the first, and at the very best rates, and the Pennsylvania Road claims to have negotiated the same amount prior to the late panic on this side. The Reading Railroad is 708 miles in length, with tracks and sidings equal to 1,335 miles of single track.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, the capital of which is held by the Reading Railroad, owns 90,000 acres of coal lands, on which there are ninety collieries, producing annually 4,000,000 tons of coal, and may be increased double or treble this amount. It is stated that receipts for the current year from railroad traffic will be $15,000,000, against $12,125,000 in 1872, and the entire gross receipts of the year from the two companies will be over $22,000,000.

It is added that this increasing traffic requires increased facilities for carrying and the opening of the mines of coal. The scarcity of vessels has created a necessity for an addition to the company's fleet of iron-screw colliers for shipping at Port Richmond; which amounts to 2,500,000 tons a year. Hence this new loan is called for. It is contended on the one hand that the public is to be benefited in this matter of the Reading Railroad by the greater combined facilities in coal operation and transportation, while on the other hand it is held that injurious monopoly and control of the coal interests generally is to be the result.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 6.—The banks of this city are paying currency, although no published announcement of resumption is made.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 6.—The Bank of St. Joe, a new institution with a capital of $500,000, organized here to-day.

ABROAD.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Nearly $500,000 in bullion were shipped for America to-day, $300,000 being for New York.

LONDON, Nov. 6—6 p. m.—Sixteen thousand pounds were withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day, for shipment to New York.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Trusteeship of the South Side Railroad of Long Island.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The South Side Railroad of Long Island, was taken possession of to-day by the Trustees, removing Mr. Sheppard from his position of Manager. The road has a capital of $3,000,000.

Railroad War in Vermont.

BUTLAND, Vt., Nov. 6.—War has been declared between the Delaware & Hudson and Harlem Extension Railroad Companies, growing out of alleged discriminations by the former against the latter in freights, the Harlem Company refusing the former right of way over their property to their shops and engine-houses.

Application for the Dissolution of the Boston, Hartford & Erie.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 6.—An application was made yesterday, before Judge Granger of the Superior Court, here, for the dissolution of the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad coporation. This corporation virtually became defunct when the New York & New England Company was organized under the Burdell mortgage, but an attempted reorganization for speculative purposes took place in New York under the lead of F. A. Lane, and makes the present suit necessary.

Rumored Lease of the St. Joe & Denver Railroad.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 6.—It is again asserted that the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad has effected a lease of the St. Joe & Denver Road.

OBITUARY.

Henry C. Durham, New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Henry C. Durham, one of the oldest foreign merchants, died in this city this afternoon at his residence on Fifth avenue, aged 89. Durham was in 1826 connected as Arbitrator with the famous Greek Arbitration, in which the Howlands and Bayards were concerned.

Gen. W. J. Hardie.

SELMA, Ala., Nov. 6.—Gen. W. J. Hardie died at Wythreville, Va., this forenoon.

Laura Keene.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Laura Keene, the well-known actress, died in New Jersey to-day, at an advanced age.

PHILADELPHIA.

Plans for the Centennial Building.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—On account of the expensiveness of the buildings proposed in the plans recently adopted by the Committee on Plans, none of the latter were adopted, but Messrs. Collins & Autevreith, of this city, were chosen the architects to prepare, in concert with the Auditor-General of the Commission, Representatives of the State, Supervisors, City Councils, and Board of Finance, a new plan which will secure a more inexpensive structure, and one which can be erected in time for the opening of the Exposition. The Hon. Alexander Henry, formerly Mayor of the city, and ex-Gov. William Bigler were appointed to act as representatives of the Board of Supervisors.

FOREIGN.

M. Buffet Unanimously Elected President of the French Assembly.

Another Motion on the Form of Government to Be Introduced.

Rumored Resignation of the French Ministry Untrue.

St. Petersburg Inundated by the Neva.

A Large Part of the City Under Water.

The Tichborne Case Continued Another Year.

Germany to Take Part in the Philadelphia Centennial.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—The Assembly to-day, by a unanimous vote, elected M. Buffet as its President, the entire Left rising as the vote was announced.

M. Leon submitted an interpellation on the failure of the Government to order elections to fill vacancies in the Assembly within the time prescribed by law. Thursday next was assigned for the debate on the interpellation.

A new motion on the form of government is to be introduced, and will be supported by many Republicans.

LONDON, Nov. 7—6 a. m.—The French Ministry has not resigned. The special dispatch to the *Times* of yesterday announcing the resignation was premature.

RUSSIA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Foreign papers received here contain some particulars of the inundation of St. Petersburg, Russia, by the overflowing of the river Neva on Oct. 14. The weather had been unusually warm during the day. At sunset it became evident that a storm was approaching, and toward 7 o'clock in the evening it blew a hurricane. The water rose rapidly, and the lower parts of the town were completely flooded. By 2 o'clock on the next morning the water was almost ten feet above the usual height, so that it flowed into many streets which had not been submerged since the great inundation of 1824. Some of the thoroughfares were littrally converted into rivers. Trees in the public gardens were broken or uprooted, and ships in the river were torn from their anchors and thrown against the floating bridges, all of which were more or less damaged. Telegraphic communication was suspended, as many of the posts were thrown down and wires torn away. At the extremity of the Vasilieostrov several coasting ships were floated into the streets; the wooden pavement was destroyed; fences were carried away; chimney-pots were thrown, and roofs torn off. The poor people were panic-stricken, and many were obliged to abandon the little property which they possessed, being only too glad to save their lives. Some were taken off in boats. A poor Izoostchill was seen to mount his horse and gallop to a place of safety, leaving his drosky and harness to their fate. The Zoological Gardens were completely under water, and the proprietors had the greatest difficulty in saving the animals. The elephant, in particular, gave a great deal of trouble, but was at last led in safety to the nearest police station, where he remained all night. The effects of the storm were felt for many miles around St. Petersburg. There were no less than four fires, and the head Police Master was at his wits' end as one disaster after another was reported. Soon after 2 o'clock the wind veered to the north, and, the current being no longer impeded, the water fell as rapidly as it had risen. The loss of property is immense, but it is believed at St. Petersburg that no lives have been lost.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A TURN IN TICHBORNE.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Mr. Hawkins to-day applied to the Queen's Bench for an extension of time for another hearing in the case of the Tichborne claimant until November, 1874. The application was granted.

[By Mail.]

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Tichborne bonds are looking up, and paper containing the claimant's promise to pay, from mere worthlessness, has suddenly jumped up to nearly a tenth of its face value among the London speculators in fancy stocks. This, of course, argues a brightening in the prospects of the claimant in his fight for a name and fortune.

The turn in the tide dates from the appearance on the scene, a few days since, of credible witnesses, who have established the existence of the hitherto questionable ship known as the Osprey, which is the vessel the claimant testifies picked him up from the wreck of the Bella. Not only this, but John Luie, the Steward of this ship, has been found, and his story of the rescue of a boat-load of shipwrecked people off the coast of Brazil, in April, 1854, and that one of the rescued men was not a sailor, but a young gentleman, who was very ill and delirious most of the time during the voyage to Melbourne, agrees remarkably with the narrative of the hypothetical Sir Roger himself. Luie also testifies that he acted as nurse to the sick man throughout the passage, and that certain marks upon his person, noted by him then, correspond exactly with those upon the claimant, whom he positively recognizes as the sick man of the Osprey.

Luie's personal history is full of incident and adventure. He is a Dane by birth, quite intelligent, and about 50 years of age. His cruises on the Osprey extended through several years, and the ship itself, originally, we believe, from New Orleans, cleared from Staten Island on the occasion of his memorable voyage to Australia. Deserting the vessel here, Luie tries his luck in the newly-discovered gold diggings; anon he is to be found plying the Mississippi on a tug-boat; then the scene changes and our hero figures for a while as the keeper of a third-class tavern a Chicago, whence he gravitates to New Jersey and dispenses "Jersey lightning" and other familiar beverages known to the inhabitants of that favored region from a flourishing grog-shop. Restless mortal that he is, he soon tires of this, and, leaving his liquor-saloon in the hands of his wife takes to the sea again, only to return shortly afterward to find that his wife has proved faithless and fled to Belgium with valuable papers and divers possessions. It was on his return through England from a bootless search for his recreant wife that Luie first obtained knowledge of the Tichborne case, which his unexpected and explicit evidence has once more plunged into a sea of added perplexities.

Another important witness in the case is a Mr. Liardet, one of the ancient family of Evelyns, of Wooton, who has long occupied high official position in Australia. His evidence proves the presence of the Osprey at Melbourne at the time claimed for it by Sir Roger, and, although it was not received as evidence, this witness mentioned that it was a current report at the time that the ship had picked up wrecked men on its voyage. Two other witnesses also describe this famous vessel with great minuteness, and mention the fact of their meeting certain men rescued by it from an open boat at sea.

Great excitement has resulted from these new developments, and no one can mark the intense interest displayed by the vast crowds of the sympathetic populace that gather daily about the Court-House at Westminster, without apprehending that, if an adverse decision to the claimant is given, it will be followed by serious rioting. On the other hand, the Government is virtually interested. It has already expended a million dollars in its endeavors to suppress this unseemly aspirant to a position in the kingdom's most aristocratic families; and how morbidly acute its feeling in the matter may be judged from the fact of its relentlessly fining an insignificant provincial journal $800 for venturing to hint, lately, that the Orton theory advanced by the prosecution had broken down. On the other hand complaint from the counsel for the defense of newspaper injustices to its side is met with a studied indifference on the part of the Court. If the claimant comes out triumphant, the disgrace will result in a considerable loss of prestige to the party in power, and altogether this famous case is an elephant it would be heartily glad to have off its hands. One way out of the dilemma that may be taken, it is suggested, will be the discharge of this Tartar of a claimant, and his immediate shipment to Australia to be tried for some crime committed there. Meantime the Court has adjourned for a couple of weeks in order that all hands may take breath before the final struggle comes.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—Prince Bismarck, as Chancellor of the Empire, has laid before the Federal Council an invitation of the United States Government to Germany to participate in the Centennial Exhibition, at Philadelphia, with a recommendation that it be accepted. It is probable that the Reichstag will soon be dissolved and the elections for a new one ordered to be held in the last week of December.

CUBA.

HAVANA, Nov. 6.—Capt.-Gen. Jouvellar to-day issued an official address. He says there is nothing of such pressing interest to the public good, and prestige, and honor of the nation as the restoration of the normal state of affairs in the Island of Cuba. He proposes to subject everything to this elevated consideration, within the limits of the laws. The social question and exigencies of the present epoch will be the object of special meditation and study. Notwithstanding war has been initiated, we will seek to determine upon the best plan for changing the condition of the laborers, keeping in view agricultural interests and rights of proprietors, maintenance of the productive industry and general good of the country. He lays down as the basis of his policy the principle that the mission of all government is to protect, and consequently the fears that inconsiderate resolutions and extreme measures will be adopted ought to cease. Confidence must be renewed, for without it the re-establishment of the public credit would be impossible. The address concludes as follows

GRAIN-WAREHOUSING.

Report of the Committee on the Hough Elevator.

The Charges Proved.

Numerous Irregularities in the Business Pointed Out---Offenses Against the Law.

Measures Necessary to Prevent Fraud.

The following document was read to the Board of Trade of Chicago at noon yesterday, and will be considered at a full meeting of that body at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The document is a highly important one, and the Committee deserve the thanks of the trade for having so well performed the duty imposed upon them:

Charles P. Cutter, Esq., President:

SIR: The committee appointed to investigate the charges of irregularity in the management of the warehouse of Messrs. R. M. & O. S. Hough & Co. beg leave to hand you their report, and the evidence on which that report is based. As the evidence is quite voluminous, covering a number of collateral subjects, we shall refrain from making any general summary of the same, preferring to hand it to you entire, as a part of this report, for the free examination of such as may desire to ascertain its details. We shall consequently confine our report to a mention of the charges which we deem as proved against Messrs. R. M. & O. S. Hough & Co., and to the collateral facts elicited in the examinations, with such conclusions and remarks as suggest themselves to the Committee.

THE LAW.

Sec. 25 of the Warehouse act, approved April 25, 1871, is as follows:

"Any warehouseman of any public warehouse, who shall be guilty of issuing any warehouse receipt for any property not actually in store at the time of issuing such warehouse receipt, or who shall be guilty of issuing any warehouse receipt in any respect fraudulent in its character, either in respect to its date or the quantity or inspected grade of such property, or who shall remove any property from such store, except to preserve it from fire or other sudden danger, without the return and cancellation of all outstanding receipts that may have been issued to represent such property, shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a crime, and shall suffer, in addition to any other penalties prescribed by this act, imprisonment in the Penitentiary for not less than one and not more than ten years."

This section of the Warehouse act clearly defines two grave offenses,—the issuing of fraudulent warehouse receipts, and the shipping of grain by warehousemen without a return and cancellation of outstanding receipts for the full amount thus shipped.

THE LAW HAS BEEN DISOBEYED.

In this investigation it appears from the evidence of Stephen Clary, the State Registrar of Warehouse Receipts, and John H. Allen, his deputy, that Messrs. R. M. & O. S. Hough & Co., in common with all other elevator proprietors in this city, have, in the general conduct of their business, practically ignored the provisions of the above section of the Warehouse act. This fact, so far as the general practice among all Chicago elevators is concerned, is conclusively proved by the evidence of Murry Nelson, embraced in the testimony herewith submitted.

Now, as to the specific violations of the Warehouse act as alleged and proved against the Houghs. They are as follows:

GRAIN SHIPPED WITHOUT CANCELLATION.

First—The evidence shows that, on or about the 18th day of September, 1873, the schooner Nabob was loaded at the Hough Elevator, and that the warehouse receipts for this grain were not returned and canceled until some two weeks after more thereafter, and then not until the Houghs had been advised by the Registrar that

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS

were about to be commenced against all elevator proprietors who should remain longer in default with their cancellations,—by order of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

Third—It appears in evidence by Edward A. Driver, that the firm of which he is a member, was on or about the 16th day of October, 1873, presented R. M. & O. S. Hough & Co.'s warehouse receipts for some 3,500 bushels of rejected No. 2 wheat. The receipt of such data then in their warehouse, the grain representing this deficiency having, as admitted in this evidence by Col. Hough, been shipped out for the alleged reason that it had become heated while in store. The Warehouse act, Sec. 25, provides very explicitly as to the duties of public warehousemen in respect to heated grain. This act of the Houghs was, therefore, in distinct violation of Secs. 16 and 25 of the Warehouse act.

RECEIPTS FOR GRAIN NOT STORED.

Fourth—It is in evidence by Stephen Clary, John H. Allen, Charles T. Davis, C. A. Pillsbury, Jesse N. Allen, Charles Comstock, George W. Beebe, and Henry A. Townsend, that, during the period from the 9th to the 12th of September, 1873, the Houghs—their own elevator being then disabled—employed a transfer elevator owned by the Chicago Floating Elevator Company, to discharge cargoes of grain from vessels in the Chicago River, the cargoes of the following named canal-boats: The "J. Crosby," the "R. H. Adams," the "Cuba," the "Commerce," the "Deer Park," and the "Mississippi." None of the grain from any one of these several canal-boats was placed in store in the Hough warehouse. Still warehouse receipts were issued by the Houghs for each and every one of the cargoes of the above-named canal-boats, and the same were indorsed by the State Registrar, Stephen Clary (or by his order), with a full knowledge on his part of all the facts, and more, with a knowledge existing between the Houghs and himself that such receipts were not to be delivered. It is claimed in extenuation by the parties to this transaction that it was intended to afford

ACCOMMODATION TO THE TRADE,

and especially to the canal-boat owners of the Hough Elevator. This may seem plausible enough when it is not remembered that corn exchanged for simple warehouse receipts, which represent nothing but promises, is worth fully fifty cents per bushel less. It is stated by the Registrar that, as a condition to this arrangement, the Houghs were to purchase and cancel a corresponding quantity of their then outstanding receipts. How much such purchase was completed does not seem clear by the testimony. At all events, it was several days that they were thus afforded the use of this article of capital, or corn. The cargoes of the "R. M. Kyan" on the 26th, and of the "Cuba" on the 29th of September, then came out of their warehouse at as opportune moment, as it would seem, to afford the necessary means for replacing these fictitious receipts. The cancellation indebtedness of the Houghs was thus floated along until early in October, at which time, on account of damaging public rumors,

THE DELINQUENCY OF THE HOUGHS

had become a subject of serious anxiety and alarm in the office of the Registrar. At this stage of the complications, occurs another transaction, which, if not characterized by high-minded commercial integrity, has, at least, the merit of ingenuity. The Houghs, as previously stated, were largely behind in their cancellations, and the threat from the Commissioners was stimulating their inventive faculties. Thereupon they tified in the inference that, what has happened many times, and, indeed, has become almost a chronic infliction, will continue to happen. That a system which permits such license, presents no obstacles to possibly greater irregularities than any yet complained of. In this connection, we do not consider it any part of our duty to overlook defects in our business system, which this investigation has made conspicuous, nor to offer any palliating excuses for deviations from sound business maxims, nor for violations of the laws of the land. The instances of such lapses are shown to be very common. Warehousemen are

CONSTANTLY LENDING GRAIN

which is not theirs to lend, and, we must believe, not unfrequently ship it out for their own account. It would, we apprehend, be difficult for an ordinary mind to trace the moral distinctions between such acts and the more vulgar offenses which are known, under the law, as larceny. Both are punishable by like penalties, and both are of exactly equal degree before the law, except that there may be *petty* larceny, while there is no petty exception in favor of warehouse peculations.

During the progress of this investigation great emphasis has been placed upon the

ASSUMED NECESSITY

for lending indefinite, but generally small, quantities of grain to fill cargoes. It is assumed that great inconvenience would result to the shipping interest by a strict observance of the law. This might, perhaps, happen in occasional instances for a time, until shippers had become accustomed to a new order of things; but the temporary disadvantages would, as we believe, be as nothing compared to the permanent benefits thereby resulting. We assume that the general public concern in the integrity of warehouse receipts, would vastly outweigh any inconvenience or detail necessary to preserve the property which they represent intact. It is not probable, however, that the public mind would have been disturbed, or that this investigation would have been rendered necessary, had violations of the Warehouse law been confined to the accommodations which are thus alleged as necessary. Still, we do not admit the necessity, even if it does exist, we can see no obstacles in the way of warehousemen providing all the means necessary for the transaction of their business. There is no law which would prevent them from lending their own grain. It is, however, apparent to us, and we think it has long been patent to the members of the Board of Trade, that the assumed necessity for such accommodations covers the purpose and

AFFORDS THE PRETEXT

for a wholesale and unrestrained violation of the entire act of 1871. But whether the hostility of the warehousemen to this law is honest or not; whether they can or cannot perceive that owners of grain alone have the right to its entire disposal, we apprehend the business public has pretty much attained to a full appreciation of its rights, and that it will insist upon their enforcement—under this—or if necessary, under a still more exacting law. As Warehouse Receipts have become so vital an element in the economy of our daily business, and as their perfect integrity is so necessary in imparting their value, as a security, it is of paramount importance that every safeguard should be thrown around them. Every door to irregularity should be kept carefully shut. Small devications, like small loans to shippers,

SHOULD NOT BE PERMITTED.

Then the probabilities of future serious defaults will be exceedingly remote. The fact that no great losses to the general public have yet occurred is no argument in favor of the present business system of our warehousemen. It is simply that we can see its evils and can appreciate their logical tendencies. It is enough that we know of immense private losses that have ensued, that might have reached the public but for a single fortuitous circumstance which might never interpose to shield the public again. So long as public warehousemen have a single privilege conceded to them in the grain they hold in trust, just so long will the temptation to an abuse of that privilege be

A CONSTANT PUBLIC MENACE.

Public opinion must no longer be misled, and familiarity with past unauthorized shipments must in no wise be allowed to dull the public sense as to the true nature and tendency of such offenses. In every instance of such liberty, it must be borne in mind it is a breach of trust and a crime.

PUNISHABLE BY PENAL INFLICTIONS.

If, in the course of events, it should appear in this respect that public law and public honesty can in no other manner be enforced, then, we should say, it would be high time that some such law-breaker should be made to experience the penalty of that law.

As the books of the Inspection and Registration offices are public records, and consequently open for public examination, we deem it proper to suggest that the Board appoint a suitable person to examine duly the returns of inspection, of shipment, and of cancellation, with a view to the discovery of further irregularities and the early detection of the law.

We further recommend that, if any public warehouseman be detected in loaning or shipping any grain not his own, the warehouse receipts of such warehouseman shall thereupon be declared and

TREATED AS IRREGULAR,

and an insufficient tender in the fulfillment of contracts between members of this Board.

It is further suggested that some additional legislation is necessary to compel registration for cancellation, by shippers.

Also that legislation may properly be invoked to afford additional protection to the holders of warehouse receipts, by making such receipts a first and paramount lien on the warehouse and grounds devoted to warehousing purposes.

OUR REGISTRY SYSTEM.

Considerable of the evidence taken in this investigation has had reference to the manner in which our registration service has been performed under the present State control. It was believed that an upright and intelligent administration of that department of the Inspection service might, under the present laws, in a great measure have prevented many of the irregularities that we have been called to consider. The evidence upon this point is a part of the record, and we refrain from any general comment upon it, as it has been submitted to the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, who will doubtless apply all necessary correctives in order to a restoration of public confidence in the integrity and efficiency of that office.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. M. WRIGHT,
ROBT. WARNER,
HOWARD PALMERTER,
Committee.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6, 1873.

THE IMMIGRANT BILL.

The Irish Immigrant Society, now organized in this city with the view of promoting the early passage of the Immigration bill before Congress, are desirous of submitting, for the example and encouragement of all good Irishmen, the following evidence of sympathy and assistance on the part of German-Americans in benalf of their own immigrants and others:

The National Immigration Convention, called by the Governors of the Northwestern and Western States, met at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 23d day of November, 1870. There were twenty-two States and two Territories fully represented at that Convention.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the Convention:

The Committee on Resolutions respectfully submit the following preamble, as substantially embracing the predominant sentiment of the members of the Immigration Convention, as contained in the resolution referred to as for consideration:

It must be obvious to all who have heard the deliberations and discussions of the Convention, that true science, patriotism, and philanthropy demand the immediate interposition of enlightened public sentiment and law for the protection of the rights and interests of the peoples of other lands who are annually leaving their native countries and coming to our great national home of Freedom. That great and grievous wrongs have been perpetrated, cannot be doubted; and it is equally clear that full and efficient remedies for existing evils ought to be supplied. That upon our National Government is devolved the duty of controlling, jointly with other Governments, the embarkation and transit of immigrants, and *co-operating with charitable institutions* in controlling their debarkation and protection, and in obtaining a permanent home in the place of their choice in the land of their adoption.

This is eminently a question of national importance, as upon the proper protection, care, and culture of this class of the population largely depend, not only their progress and prosperity, but also the fullest development of the resources of our country, and the permanency and perpetuity of our Republican principles and institutions.

The Committee, therefore, present the following resolutions as containing briefly, but substantially, the views of this Convention:

Resolved, That additional legislation, and a more rigid enforcement of existing laws, on the subject of immigration, are necessary to prevent actual abuses and frauds, and protect the true interests of the emigrant on his arrival and while in transit to his destination in this country; and that, for the accomplishment of this purpose, in the opinion of the Convention, appropriate legislation is imperatively demanded of the Federal Government.

Resolved, That a Bureau of Immigration should be established under the auspices of the Federal Government; and that a committee be appointed to memorialize Congress for such legislation as will more fully accomplish the foregoing items.

A Permanent Committee was accordingly formed to carry out the spirit and intent of the resolutions adopted by the Convention; and from this Committee, representing all the foregoing States and Territories, an Executive Committee was appointed, who have forwarded to the several German societies, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, a printed form of memorial, somewhat similar to the following, for signature, and presentation, through their respective Representatives, at the approaching session of Congress:

IMMIGRANT-AID MEMORIAL.

To the Congress of the United States:

This memorial of the undersigned adopted citizens respectfully showeth:

That a full and the better protection of immigrants is now before your Honorable body, awaiting legislation;

That this bill, predicated upon the special message of the President, contemplates making the protection of immigrants from all wrong, grievance, and their happiness after arrival, a Federal interest, for the first time, on the part of our Government;

That, feeling long and bitterly the neglect shown to immigrants upon their arrival in this country, as well as on their voyage hither, and being aware of the abominations incident to this neglect, we had with grateful pleasure the prosecution of the present bill, and pray its early passage by your Honorable body.

And, as in duty bound, &c.

Now, the anxious desire of the Irish Immigrant Society is, that the several Irish societies throughout the Union will, in emulation of the German societies, either memorialize Congress through their several Representatives respectively, or transmit their official signatures at once to this Society, for subscription to one general memorial in support of the bill in question.

C. MCDONOUGH, Chairman,
DR. MCKNOX, Secretary.

Irish Immigration Society; 167 Madison street, Chicago.

WASHINGTON.

What the Board of Public Works Has Done.

Vast Improvements in the Way of Sewers, Paving, Bridges, &c.

The Debt of the District of Columbia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1873.

The Board of Public Works went into effect June 1, 1871, and has, therefore, been in existence about two years and three months.

THE EXTENT OF ITS WORKS.

In that time it has laid 115 miles of pipe-sewerage, 140 miles of sidewalks, 180 miles of wood, concrete, gravel, or Belgian-block pavement, 30 miles of water-main, 45 of gas-main, and 20 miles of main sewerage. This

MAIN SEWERAGE

has been a stupendous work; throughout the entire length of it, a buggy can be driven with ease; it is all arched brick-work, laid on stone wherever the foundation is exposed, and on heavy timber where there is no exposure. In essentials, it consists of one great culvert coming down from the northern part of the city to the Potomac, tapped near its source by a second culvert of about equal length, which discharges into the Eastern Branch, while a third sewer, beginning near the same source, carries the water around the back of the city into Rock Creek. Into these mains the vast system of pipe-sewerage discharges,—the object being to relieve the middle part of the town from an unhealthy and unsightly canal, which was dug in the early days of the Capital, as well as to prevent such freshets as the Baltimore people suffer from almost annually, from the overflow of Jones' Falls. Baltimore and Washington are very much alike in their topography; both are bisected by a stream ordinarily insignificant, but, after heavy rains, liable to turn into a river. In the time of Mr. Jefferson, bodies of men and animals used to be seen whirling down this stream as they came from work on the Capitol to go to Georgetown. The possibilities of a freshet have in no wise diminished, but rather increased, since that time; and hence the system of sewerage now devised is to relieve the level plain of the city by drawing the water from the source of this creek before the whole drainage of some thousands of acres can collect in one channel.

THE STREETS OF WASHINGTON

were originally laid out on the most extravagant plan. Fifty-four per cent of the whole city is actually consumed by these highways; while, in Paris, the streets occupy only 25 per cent of the inhabited area, and, in Philadelphia, only 29. The problem has been how to pave these streets as wide as these, without consuming the entire property of the place. Shepherd met this problem with a good deal of skill. Without diminishing the breadth of vista of these fine, naked avenues, he extended their sidewalks so as to narrow the actual surface of the street, and, behind the sidewalks, treated the street, back as far as the houses, with green sod, which he protected with a cheap but durable iron railing, such as can be seen without in any founder. Short, ornamental posts, about 2½ feet high, connected with common iron pipe, and painted, give a picturesque uniformity to the streets, and, besides, indulge every householder with a green yard before his door. In the early ages of the improvements, the city-authorities endeavored to accommodate the change of grade to individuals; but this was found to be so costly and unsatisfactory that, as the Board grew stronger in its own confidence, it became no respecter of persons, and would "grade" Senator Pomipadour 40 feet into the air, and cover Judge Jeffreys with the clods of the valley. Some of the grading has been very costly, because there was no grading whatever done before, worthy of the name, and the outer parts of this town are broken with rolling hills and deep gulches; but the Board has been very nervy on all occasions, and, with its simple negro force, has not hesitated to level a stone-quarry or to fill up a polder bottom.

BRIDGES.

To connect the grades of Georgetown, which stands on a lofty height, overlooking Washington, has been a difficult but effective performance, and four new bridges have been thrown across Rock Creek, of such a nature that the streets of both towns cross nearly on their own grades, and the pedestrian, passing over at night amongst the gas-lamps, scarcely perceives that he has left the street behind him.

The enormous areas left open by the designer of this city at the intersection of avenues, and which he vainly expected the different States to ornament at their own expense, have been handled with equal dexterity by these young natives. The system of iron posts with pipe or chain panels, which had been applied to the streets, is here extended, and the green grass again wedded to earth; and in the centre,—at what the French call the *carrefour*, but for which we have no other word than "point-of-junction,"—an unpretending fountain, surrounded with gaslamps, has generally been placed. The whole area of the town has thus been transformed into a driving-park, where a woman need not soil a white robe, and a man can take a buggy at a trot through a field only almost as easily as a horse.

ACCESSORY IMPROVEMENTS.

The operations of the Local Government have been coincident with the readjustment of the grades of Capitol Hill, which the architect thereof assumed, and with the rehabilitation of the other public grounds by the Board of Army Engineers. While these works the Local Government had little to do. At the same time, the Soldiers' Home—a regular army institution—added the Corcoran farm of "Havenwood" to its former area, and the old pike-roads out to the District limits have been macadamized, so that the country part of this District is improved like the town. Forty miles of linear steam-track have been laid within Columbia during the past year, at an expense of $2,000,000. The increase of population between 1860 and 1870 was 78 per cent, and between 1870 and 1873, 50 per cent more. There are now ninety-nine churches in this city. The real-estate transfers for 1871 were $7,447,000, against $4,927,000 in 1870; this year they will be $10,000,000. The value of the property in this District is advertised in Europe, where the figure is found to be $190,000,000; but the private property for the current fiscal year is assessed at only about one-half of this sum. The income of the District Government is set down by its friends as $9,558,000; by its enemies as $1,888,000. In the latter case, there is a deficit of $150,000; in the former, an excess of $851,000. There have been twelve great public schools erected, at a cost of $485,000.

THE DEBT

of the District is variously stated,—some running it up to $12,000,000, and even to $15,000,000. The Governor has become embroiled with the press on this subject, and he states it as follows:

First—A loan of $4,000,000, 6% per cent gold interest, running for twenty years, sold by Seligman & Co. in Europe at 87½. When asked under oath if these bonds were sold as guaranteed by the National Government, Mr. Seligman replied: "No, or I should have got a different price."

Second—A loan of $4,000,000, bonded on the property-holders of Washington, inclusive of $2,000,000 of sewerage bonds which the Government still holds in his possession,—the same being not negotiable in the present panic.

Third—The old debt of the corporations of Washington, Georgetown, and the Levy Court, which aggregated $2,928,000, but which I am unable to trace up through any of the documents of the District.

Total liabilities reported by the District Government Nov. 1, 1872, $7,086,212. Total debt related by the Governor Oct. 16, 1873, "less than $10,000,000. The certificates of indebtedness upon private property," he added, "are a debt *to* the District, and not of it, as Black and Cushing confirm by a legal opinion."

Had the present panic not come untimely, Mr. Shepherd says that the bulk of work would have been so far advanced as to answer all arraignments. He thinks that the Government should do no more than its proportion, according to the measure of its land and possessions in the District, but that it should finish up the present work, at least, so as to get the subject out of the way. Last year the appropriations for the District from Congress were $3,250,000 inclusive of its own constructions as the State Department. "This sum," said Gov. Shepherd, "is the only respectable appropriation ever made; it is the cheapest ever made in the light of the health, comfort, and stability of the Capital; it is less than New York, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Philadelphia gave for their respective Post-Offices. I am denounced for asking Congress to do tardy justice to my native town, when every Congressman rushes in and gets what he likes for his own city. But the work has been done. I will stand up and take the penalty for having put Washington in the rank of presentable cities."

It might have been added that as much force and more patience would have made fewer opponents; but it was an irresistible force encountering an immovable body. The local press abused all the correspondents who approached the subject, and the correspondents merely remarked, as they drove along, "You hit me where I live." GATH.

IOWA GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

List of Members.

From the Des Moines Journal, Nov. 4.

Below we print a complete list of the Senators and Representatives of the General Assembly, together with their post-office address. As we have received our information direct from the County Auditors of the respective counties, it is reliable. We have printed Republicans in Roman, and all who were elected in opposition to the Republican nominees in italics:

SENATE.

District.	*Name of Senator.*	*Post-Office.*
First	Henry W. Bothert	Keokuk.
Second	*James R. Preston*	Big Mound.
Third	*Horatio A. Wonn*	Bellnap.
Fourth	*E. J. Gault*	Cincinnati.
Fifth	*Lloyd Selby*	Corydon.
Sixth	D. A. Depue	Oskoosa.
Seventh	E. T. Smith	Bedford.
Eighth	J. S. McIntyre	Clarinda.
Ninth	John Y. Stone	Glenwood.
Tenth	T. Warburton Lee	Huron.
Eleventh	John P. West	Mt. Pleasant.
Twelfth	M. A. McCold	Fairfield.
Thirteenth	F. H. Merrill	Ottumwa.
Fourteenth	*S. Rayhon*	Keota.
Fifteenth	J. D. Miles	Crawfordsville.
Sixteenth	*Henry Thornburg*	Perry.
Seventeenth	Lafe Young	Atlantic.
Eighteenth	*James A. Young*	Oskaloosa.
Nineteenth	*J. L. McCormack*	Knoxville.
Twentieth	Mark A. Dashiell	Hartford.
Twenty-first	*Gilbert H. Wood*	Muscatine.
Twenty-second	*J. H. Murphy*	Davenport.
Twenty-third	*S. A. Merrell*	De Witt.
Twenty-fourth	J. C. Chambers	Springdale.
Twenty-fifth	*Sam'l H. Fassett*	Iowa City.
Twenty-sixth	J. N. W. Rumple	Marengo.
Twenty-seventh	F. T. Campbell	Newton.
Twenty-eighth	*Thos. Mitchell*	Mitchellville.
Twenty-ninth	Elias Jessup	New Providence.
Thirtieth	*Lewis W. Stuart*	Monmouth.
Thirty-first	*G. W. Lovelle*	Monticello.
Thirty-second	E. B. Kenhart	Western.
Thirty-third	John Shane	Vinton.
Thirty-fourth	R. Howe Taylor	Marshalltown.
Thirty-fifth	Dennis N. Cooley	Dubuque.
Thirty-sixth	Albert Boomer	Delhi.
Thirty-seventh	George W. Bemis	Independence.
Thirty-eighth	*John Cosgrove*	Brooklyn.
Thirty-ninth	G. W. Crary	National.
Fortieth	William Larrabee	Clermont.
Forty-first	*Samuel H. Kinne*	Lansing.
Forty-second	George R. Willett	Decorah.
Forty-third	Alonzo Converse	Butler Centre.
Forty-fourth	E. G. Miller	Waterloo.
Forty-fifth	Geo. M. Maxwell	Cambridge.
Forty-sixth	A. Howland	Hampton.
Forty-seventh	William H. Fitch	Lake City.
Forty-ninth	Hiram Bailey	Williamstown.
Fiftieth	J. J. Russell	Jefferson.
Fiftieth	Geo. D. Perkins	Sioux City.

HOUSE.

District.	*Name of Representative.*	*Post-Office.*
First	{Edw. A. Layton, *Hollingsworth*	Wever. Montrose.
Second	{Abs. Amsden, {John H. Gear, {William Lamme,	Primrose. Burlington. Burlington.
Third	{J. H. Newbold, {Hugh R. Lowe,	Hillsboro. Winfield.
Fourth	William Hopkirk	Lockridge.
Fifth	*Joseph Work*	Mount Zion.
Sixth	{Jacob Sibrell, {James F. Dacon,	Blakesburg. Ottumwa.
Seventh	W. S. Monroe	Bloomfield.
Eighth	L. O. Haskell	Eddyville.
Ninth	*Samuel Jordan*	Mouiton.
Tenth	E. J. Cooper	Chariton.
Eleventh	*Alva Humeston*	Humeston.
Twelfth	S. P. McNiel	Garden Grove.
Thirteenth	*S. H. Boalton*	Osceola.
Fourteenth	*Andrew Bell*	Mt. Ayr.
Fifteenth	*H. Janvarry*	Bedford.
Sixteenth	A. J. Chantry	Coburg.
Seventeenth	*John Cooper*	Sidney.
Eighteenth	*Jesse Stewart*	Glenwood.
Nineteenth	Is. S. Axtell	Council Bluffs.
Twentieth	C. C. Platter	Red Oak.
Twenty-first	W. H. Easton	Holidays.
Twenty-second	*O. B. Bissell*	Dexter.
Twenty-third	*Wm. Shuckmann*	Indianola.
Twenty-fourth	{*S. Brattsrider*, {*Green T. Clark*,	Knoxville. Knoxville.
Twenty-fifth	{*Nelson Cox*, {*Thos. C. Hughes*,	Eddyville. Oskaloosa.
Twenty-sixth	{*David Archer*, {*Jared T. Harper*,	S. English. Butler.
Twenty-seventh	*C. W. Brockway*	Washington.
Twenty-eighth	*Benj. Jennings*	Columbus City.
Twenty-ninth	{Chas. C. Horton, {D. G. McCloud,	Muscatine. Muscatine.
Thirtieth	{*Eugene Hitchcock*, {*D. R. Connolly*, {*Ebenezer Dorr*,	Bluff Creek Valley. Round Grove. De Witt.
Thirty-first	{S. Svendsen, {B. Bullis,	Bryant. Low Moor.
Thirty-second	{J. Q. Tufts, {Henry Wheaton, {*George Prut*,	Wilton Junction. Louden. Iowa City.
Thirty-third	{*John Hinchman*, {A. C. Clark,	Iowa City. Lytle City.
Thirty-fourth	John Moore	Forest Home.
Thirty-fifth	{W. P. Cowman, {Wm. Wilson,	Prairie City. Greenfield.
Thirty-sixth	{Isaac Brandt, {Wm. Madden,	Des Moines. Greenwood.
Thirty-seventh	*John Mahoney*	Bedford.
Thirty-eighth	*P. Carmichael*	Advance.
Thirty-ninth	*E. B. Baird*	Ida.
Fortieth	James N. Miller	Sac City.
Forty-first	*Geo. Sharpe*	Port Dodge.
Forty-fourth	*Logan DeVore*	Bonaparte.
Forty-fifth	*L. Q. Hogsett*	Ames.
Forty-sixth	O. B. Chapin	Union.
Forty-seventh	D. M. Bennett	Marietta.
Forty-eighth	D. Tracy	New Hartford.
Forty-ninth	Wm. Malin	Tama City.
Fiftieth	{C. B. Campbell, {Robert Speer,	Raymond. Cedar Falls.
Fifty-first	{E. M. Sheehan, {*S. G. Burnett*,	Vinton. Blairstown.
Fifty-second	*S. T. Spangler*	Castleville.
Fifty-third	{W. D. Lizzen, {Geo. C. Hebert,	Waubeck. Fairfax.
Fifty-fourth	{A. M. Mekell, {*T. C. Bishop*, {*W. W. Moore*,	Anamosa. Olin.
Fifty-fifth	{Geo. C. Hebert, {ling, {*P. Mitchell*, {*Wadelin Lather*, {*Chas. Rogers*, {*T. W. Johnston*,	Sabula. Maquoketa. Lattnerville. Dubuque. Rockdale.
Fifty-seventh	C. T. Peet	Edgewood.
Fifty-eighth	*B. F. Schroeder*	Garnaville.
Fifty-ninth	W. R. Morley	Brush Creek.
Sixtieth	*Henry Davlon*	Wakon.
Sixty-second	{Warren Danforth, {Louis Case,	Cresco. Waverly.
Sixty-third	*Darius B. Hanan*	Fredericksburg.
Sixty-fourth	*Goodrich*	
Sixty-fifth	*Henry Kendall*	Osage.
Sixty-sixth	Benj. Darland	Marble Rock.
Sixty-seventh	*C. A. L. Roszell*	Clarksville.
Sixty-eighth	M. A. Leahy	Hampton.
Sixty-ninth	David Secor	Forest City.
Seventieth	J. W. Parmeter	Goldfield.
Seventy-first	E. J. Harlsborough	Kamesburg.
Seventy-second	Henry B. Wood	Spencer.
Seventy-third	S. B. Gilliland	Le Mars.

THE RAFFERTY CASE AND THE SUPREME COURT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I regret to see the press of this city, and especially regret to see THE TRIBUNE, always intelligent and generally just, censuring the Supreme Court for its decision in the case of Rafferty. The decision was unanimous, as Judge Scott, though he filed a separate opinion, concurred with the other members of the Court in reversing the judgment, on the ground that the excluded evidence should have been admitted. I do not see how any unprejudiced person can read the opinion delivered by Judge McAllister in behalf of the Court, and entertain the slightest doubt as to the correctness of the decision. They could not have decided otherwise without being false to their sacred trusts.

The opinion shows that the charter of Chicago gives the police the right to arrest without a warrant only in cases where they find persons "*in the act* of violating any law or ordinance, or aiding or abetting in any such violation."

The opinion also shows, by citations from the highest authorities on criminal law, that, where an officer attempts to arrest a person under a void warrant, and is killed in the attempt, the homicide is not murder, but manslaughter. Hence the Court say (and if the inference is unavoidable), as the evidence tended to show that O'Meara, when killed, was aiding Scanlan in the arrest of Rafferty, and as there is no pretense that Rafferty was found in the act of violating any law or ordinance, the prosecution, if it desired to secure a conviction for murder, should, itself, have introduced in evidence a warrant authorizing the arrest. As the prosecution did not do this, the defendant had the right to introduce the warrant, and have the question submitted to the jury, under the instructions of the Court, whether O'Meara was attempting to arrest Rafferty under a void warrant. Judge Scott seems to be of opinion that, in order to reduce the grade of the offense to manslaughter, the invalidity of the warrant should appear upon its face; but he cites no case that the warrant should have been admitted in evidence, in order that the jury, under the instructions of the Court, might pass upon the validity of the attempted arrest. Indeed, the whole case turns upon this, so far as relates to the distinction between murder and manslaughter. Yet this vital element of the case was withdrawn from the jury, and they found a verdict of murder. As I have said, the Supreme Court could not do otherwise than reverse the judgment.

I would agree with your editorial where you say, if the Appellate Court is satisfied, upon the entire record, that justice has been done in a criminal case, they ought not to award a new trial,—if you would confine the remark to those cases where the objections taken to the conviction are of purely a technical character. But here the ground of reversal is not technical. It goes to the very marrow of the case.

You complain of Judge McAllister for saying, in the opinion, that the evidence tended to show the homicide was committed while O'Meara was engaged, in connection with another policeman, "in the act of committing an illegal and wilfully unjustifiable invasion of plaintiff's liberty, by attempting to seize his person, and take him off to prison, without any authority in law so to do."

You must remember the Court spoke of the facts appearing by the record; and, as the facts were there disclosed, was not this statement in the opinion strictly true? Was it not called for by the case? Is it not a dispassionate announcement of a naked legal proposition lying at the very foundation of the Court's judgment? And is it fair in THE TRIBUNE to characterize it as a "tribute" to Rafferty's "heroism?"

It is said Rafferty is guilty of murder, and has been twice found guilty by a jury. No matter how guilty he may be, or how many times he has been tried and convicted, what is the record of his conviction is taken to the Supreme Court, the sole duty of that tribunal is to determine whether his trial has been conducted in conformity to the rules of the law established for the protection of us all. He may deserve death; but it is far better that he should escape with a milder punishment, or even escape altogether, than that well-established rules of law should be disregarded in order to convict him. If the press of Chicago think that rule of law unwise which makes the killing of an officer manslaughter, and not murder, if he is killed by a person whom he is endeavoring to arrest under a void warrant, then ask the Legislature to change the rule, but do not abuse a Court for honestly enforcing it until it is changed. As brave old Dr. Johnson said, "Let us clear our minds of cant."

So far from censuring our Supreme Court for their judgment in this case, we should honor them for their noble firmness and integrity. THE TRIBUNE has often and ably expounded, during the past nine or ten months, the true functions of a Judge. It has said, and rightly, that his duty is simply to declare the law, and not to make it. When sometimes called upon to declare it in a manner that will thwart popular passion, and bring about his head a storm of obloquy. If, in the midst of all this clamor, he can still perform his duty, firm as a rock amidst the angry waves, the sober-minded portion of society should come to his support. To do one's duty with the applause of the multitude is easy. To do it in the face of their angry clamor, is a different thing. The Supreme Court has shown they can do even this. We owe them, not abuse, but deep respect and honor.

A MEMBER OF THE BAR.

SIMPLIFICATION OF THE LAWS.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 3, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In Douglas Jerrold's "Fireside Saints," the following passage occurs: "A voice of wailing and misery, a sobbing, a groaning, as from a crucified spirit! Though the notes are fine, an unsophisticated ear may catch them. From whence this undying lamentation? We answer, from poor Common Sense, locked up, gyved, disfigured, racked by a thousand maniacs, some called Whereas, some Notwithstanding, some Aforesaid, and some with names of gibberish counting more syllables than the Spaniard. Even as the dainty Ariel was imprisoned in the pine by Sycorax, that blue-eyed hag, so is poor Common Sense captive to an unrelenting Bedlam."

It is a subject of serious complaint, among the common people of our State, that our common statutes are so voluminous, most of them so filled up with words, phrases, and repetitions that the real interest and meaning of many laws are so hidden away and covered up with the rubbish of phraseologies and unmeaning words, as to hide the meaning completely. It is further urged that the large amount of business before our courts is caused to a great extent by this serious evil; that the common people have neither time, talents, nor patience sufficient to study out the points far enough to keep out of it. We have a State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is the chief advisory officer of our school laws; and, after every session of the Legislature, he is compelled to issue a pamphlet of instructions and explanations on the school laws, nearly as large as the laws themselves. A similar officer is also much required for township organizations, to explain the complicated acts on bridges, Township-Trustees, School-Directors, their duties, and the time of election,—provided the duties do not conflict with the State Superintendent; and, in that case, it will only require another officer to tell us the reason and give explanation. A Superintendent of Public Justice would next be required, whose duties should be to analyze and abridge our laws for Justices and Constables, so as to bring them within the understanding of "We, the People of the State of Illinois."

It would indicate in a high degree our progress, if a Department of Revision was appointed to prune off and grub out of our statutes all the senseless repetitions of words and phrases, and reduce them to about one-tenth their present size, so that one man in ten could understand or comprehend them, while, in their present form, not one man in ten thousand can comprehend their meaning with large draughts of sharp guessing.

The same evil pervades all of our deeds and conveyances of real estate. The same repetition of words has been crowded into use, until a sheet of paper large enough for a rich man's bed-quilt is required to convey a piece of ground half that size, when a strip of paper eight inches square could contain all that is necessary, and injure no one but the Recorder, by cutting down his fees of office.

These evils have grown out of the pernicious habit of electing for our legislators the greatest talkers of the times, who always float into office on the surface of public opinion, while our deep thinkers, who would make our best legislators, are born to blush unseen and waste their fragrance on their silent homes.

We want for our statutes laws which are short, plain, simple, and comprehensive, and for common use, such as the plain teachings of common sense require and the common people understand. Laws which are passed at one session of the Legislature, and require an amendment at the next, show that they have not the right ring about them; and such laws as require an expert to explain them are worse than none. Give us laws which can stand alone five years without an amendment or explanation. W. A. B.

COLLECTION OF NOTES.

NEOGA, Ill., Nov. 4, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Almost all the leading agricultural implements are sold by agents on time, taking the purchaser's note (as strong a one as they can get up), payable at the office of the agent, with exchange on New York. But I notice that it is becoming quite common for the manufacturer to send these notes by express for collection, with instructions to collect return charges, which, generally, are three or four times as much as the current rates of exchange. This is an imposition which the farmers ought to resist by refusing to pay the return charges.

CINCINNATUS.

Sleeping in a Cold Room.

*Hall's Journ

THE LAW COURTS.

Another Protest Against the "Equalization" of the State Board.

Young, the Money-Order Forger, Sentenced to Three Years in the Penitentiary.

A Heavy Day in the Bankruptcy Court.

The Rafferty Case---The Criminal Court---The Courts in Brief.

Another case against the County Clerk was begun yesterday in the Circuit Court by the Kirby-Carpenter Company against Joseph Pollak. Complainant, after stating its incorporation and ownership of large timber lands in Wisconsin and Michigan, alleges that, according to law, it made a schedule of its property in Cook County, amounting to $47,725. This was wrongfully assessed by the County Assessor at $27,725 to Kirby, Carpenter & Co., and $5,000 to the Kirby-Carpenter Company,—the complainant.

The State Board of Equalization raised the valuation 68 per cent, or to $54,411, which is $6,686 in excess of its market value. In addition, the Board rated the franchise of the Company at $32,522, making the sum of $86,933 on which it must pay taxes. Complainant alleges nearly the same reasons as those brought forward in the case of the Republic Life Insurance Company; that the Board had no judicial powers, gave no notice, exceeded its bounds, is illegal, and that the reassessment, besides being unjust and oppressive, is utterly void. No new features or principles are involved in this case.

DISTILLERY SUIT.

An important suit was commenced yesterday in the Circuit Court by the Chicago Alcohol Works against Samuel A. Irvin, Collector of Internal Revenue, to determine the basis of taxation on the manufacture of liquors.

Plaintiff alleges that, in 1870, he commenced the manufacture of alcohol from grain, and complied with all the Revenue laws as to notice, bond, etc., and, among other things, stating that plaintiff would ferment each tub of mash for the period of seventy-two hours. Irvin, as Collector, received from said plaintiff various sums, during the months of March, April, May, June, and July, for the per diem capacity tax of the distillery, basing his estimate on a fermenting period of forty-eight hours. In that time he collected $10,490 on 104,900 bushels of grain. Plaintiff, however, alleges that, his fermenting period being seventy-two hours instead of forty-eight hours, the per diem capacity tax should have been $7,784 on 77,840 bushels of grain. The larger sum was paid under protest, and an appeal taken to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, but by him disallowed. The amount claimed is the difference between the two valuations, amounting to $2,706, for which the suit was brought.

A similar suit was brought by the same plaintiff against Herman Raster, as Collector, from January, 1871, until May, 1872. During that time Raster collected $11,448 on a basis of 114,480 bushels of grain, predicated, like the other, on the basis of a fermenting period of forty-eight instead of seventy-two hours. The true estimate should have been $8,424 on a basis of 84,240 bushels, and the difference, $3,024, is the amount for which suit is brought.

THE JAIL CONTRACT.

The case of Doyle and Johnson against Alderman Bailey, which was commenced about two months ago, to get a share in the profits of the new Cook County Jail, came to the surface again in the shape of amendments by the complainants to their bill. In the amendments, as filed, they give a copy of the contract as set forth by the defendant in his answer, and, to heal the wounded feelings of Sam Ashton, omit the allegation of his drawing the contract and of Silverman's taking charge of it. They also feel that a reliance on Ashton's affidavit, attached to the bill and to which they proudly refer "as evidence of the truth of your orator's statements," is rather attenuated, and would be a weak support and, therefore, ask to strike out such allegation.

Most of the allegations in regard to Silverman, the absconding clerk, are also struck out, but they allege that there is still due 15 per cent, of which they are entitled to two-thirds, and pray that the defendants, excepting Silverman and Kendig, who are dropped, may be prohibited from paying over anything to Bailey.

THE PANIC TO BLAME.

Seneca D. Kimbark yesterday filed a bill in the Superior Court against John Quincy Adams, to prevent a sale under a mortgage of the premises known as Lot 11 in B. F. Culver's Subdivision of Lots 2 and 3, in Block 5 of William Jones' Addition to Chicago, and Lots 2, Block 11, and Lots 3 and 4 in Block 12 of the Assessor's Division of the southwest fractional quarter of Section 22, 39, 14.

Complainant alleges that in July last he bought said premises subject to a mortgage of $15,000, which he assumed. The mortgage had been given to secure the payment of three notes for $5,000 each, with interest at 8 per cent. The second of said notes fell due the 4th of August, 1873, with interest, of which complainant was notified, and on the day sent a check to the bank which held the note for collection, but the note could not be found. During August, this note was presented for payment to complainant, but not having the indorsement of Adams, payment thereof was refused. About the 20th of September a time of payment was fixed, but before the date, and on the 2d of October, the panic was such that complainant was unable to procure the money, and Adams therefore declared the whole sum due, and thereupon proceeded to advertise the premises for sale. On the 5th of November, complainant, learning that the notes were held by some lawyers here, went to them and offered to pay the $5,000 due, with interest and all reasonable costs, but refused to pay $250 attorneys' fees which were demanded. The sale was set for to-day, and an injunction was asked to prevent it, which was granted by Judge Gary, on defendant giving a bond in the sum of $2,500.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT ASSIGNMENT.

Francis C. Cross, as Assignee of Goodwin Lourey, Peter O. Strong, and Daniel Lourey, filed a bill against Stephanie Porter and Horace Porter to set aside an alleged fraudulent conveyance. Complainant alleges that Lourey, Strong & Co., in June, 1862, made to one Horace Porter an assignment of all their property, real and personal, for the benefit of their creditors. At the same time they made out and delivered to said Porter a schedule or inventory of all their property, including therein two pieces of land situated one in Henry County, Ill., described as follows: The s. e. ¼ of Sec. 34, 15, 2, and containing about 160 acres; the other situated in Livingston County, Ill., and known as the w ½ of Sec. 17, 28, 7. A quit claim-deed was executed to Porter of each of these parcels of land. Porter accepted the trust, and held possession of the property until his death, in February, 1869.

In 1872 the above-mentioned Assignee, by petition of the firm, and by an order of the Superior Court of New York, was appointed Assignee of said firm in place of Porter, and took possession of the property.

When the property was conveyed, it was done with the intent to make Porter only a trustee to sell the property for the benefit of creditors, but through mistake he was made the absolute grantee in fee. During his lifetime he acknowledged the trust relation, and paid the taxes from the firm funds.

The present Assignee wishes to sell the property, but the quit-claim deeds are a cloud on the title, and the heirs of said Horace Porter, although claiming no interest in the land, refuse to make any release, and he, therefore, invokes the aid of a court of equity to remove this imperfection and vest in him a good title.

YOUNG, THE FORGER.

Young, the notorious money-order forger, against whom three indictments were found by the last Grand Jury, pleaded guilty, yesterday, on one indictment, and was sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary. The remaining two were not tried.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

The order of dismissal in the case of James McGinley was made absolute yesterday.

Franklin D. Cossitt, James A. Fisher, and George H. Wells filed a petition against Thomas Whitford, claiming $1,317.44, due them on a balance for goods sold, and alleging a fraudulent assignment of his goods. A rule to show cause and warrant were issued.

David J. and Edgar M. Johnson filed a petition against John E. Armistead, claiming [illegible] due on an acceptance, and alleging as acts of bankruptcy fraudulent assignments of his goods and real estate. A rule to show cause was entered and issued, returnable Nov. 13.

Josiah B. Butler was adjudicated bankrupt on his own petition, and a warrant issued returnable Dec. 5, 1873. Robert E. Jenkins was appointed provisional Assignee.

A petition was filed by Enos Brown, James H. George S., and Chauncey T. Bowen against Jesse Green, David Green, Isaac Green, John W. Rhodes, and Oliver W. Trumbo, co-partners as J. Green & Co., of Dayton, LaSalle County, to have them adjudicated bankrupt. Petitioners hold two unpaid notes,—one for $710.95, and the other for $615.50,—and allege that the debtors have also made fraudulent assignment of their woolen-mills in Dayton, worth about $43,500, to one J. F. Nash, with intent to defraud their creditors.

The warrant was made returnable Nov. 19, 1873.

The National Bank of Watertown, Wisconsin, filed a petition against Alphous C. and O. F. Badger, bankers in the Kendall Building, in Chicago.

Petitioner alleges that it holds three sight drafts for $10,000 each, drawn by the debtors on the Chemical National Bank of New York, and payable to the order of Samuel J. Walker, and indorsed to petitioner. They were presented for payment on the dates they fell due, the 18th, 19th, and 20th of September, and payment thereof refused. The debtors at that time had no funds in said Chemical National Bank, nor have they since had any. Petitioner also alleges as acts of bankruptcy that the Badgers have made various preferential payments in view of insolvency, besides the non-payment of said drafts, and states that there is due $30,000 principal, and $1,300 interest and damages. A rule to show cause was issued, returnable Nov. 15, 1873.

In the case of Henry Liebenstein et al., a petition of his employes was filed and an order entered to pay them their claims, not exceeding $50 each.

John Brownlee was adjudicated bankrupt by default, and the warrant made returnable Dec. 6, 1873.

The case of Jos. W. Ladd et al. was referred to Hibbard for a final report.

COUNTY COURT.

John Smith, executor of the estate of Martje J. Smith, came, in company with a Deputy Sheriff, presented his answer, and was discharged on payment of costs, and time to file his account extended to Nov. 8.

Nelson M. Bassett, John McCaffrey, and Edwin S. Osgood were appointed special Commissioners to assess the cost of cindering Egan avenue, in the Town of Cicero, and Nelson M. Bassett, Edwin S. Osgood, and Clayton E. Crafts were appointed special Commissioners to assess the damages for constructing a ditch on Austin avenue, from Madison street to Twenty-second street, in Cicero.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

James K. Murphy, Assignee of the Chicago Fire Insurance Company, commenced an action against Allen C. Calkins and —— Stone for $1,000.

The Grand Jury found two more true bills, one against Anton Tilig, of Peoria, for using Government stamps twice; the other against Maritz Tansy for violating the license in regard to compounding liquors.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Emil Metzler, Francis Lee, and George Harris pleaded guilty to an assault on one of the keepers of the Bridewell, and were remanded.

The case of Gilbert Manteno, indicted for assault with intent to rob, will be tried to-day.

The case of Walsh and Donnelly, set for yesterday, was continued on account of the sickness of a material witness for the prosecution.

The case of John McKelvey, indicted for the murder of Alexander Morrison, was continued until the 18th inst.

THE RAFFERTY CASE.

State's Attorney Reed yesterday received a remittitur from the Supreme Court in the Rafferty case, and will go to Waukegan on the 26th inst. to make arrangements for another trial of that fortunate assassin, before the Circuit Court of Lake County, on the charge of murder. He will use every effort to have the case come before the ensuing term of the Court.

COURTS IN BRIEF.

Walter Shead commenced a suit against Henry W. Harris and John Worth for $2,000.

An action in assumpsit was commenced by Mosler, Bahmann & Co. against P. B. Cook for the sum of $5,000.

Matthias M. Smith and Isaac L. Smith filed a præcipe in assumpsit for $2,000 against George and Philip Frank.

James Seery and George W. Rouse filed a præcipe in assumpsit against Daniel W. Mills for $2,000.

Daniel G. Fort brought suit against Lucian T. Barclay for $2,500.

James H. McVeigh and James L. Chamberlain, who sue for the use of William N. McVeigh, commenced an action in debt in the Circuit Court against Joseph C. Wilson and Robert W. Hyman for $20,000.

A suit in debt for $20,000 damages was begun by Wells A. Harper and William N. McVeigh against Joseph C. Wilson and Robert W. Hyman.

Robert W. Price and William G. Bibb commenced an action against Ernst Luttwisch and Albert Kahl for $2,000.

Heller & Gans began a suit against Addison S. Pierce and Edward Silvey for $1,000.

Albert Pick recovered a judgment against E. C. Lawrence and Henry Phillips for $2,183.26.

The jury in the case of Price against Sedley, which has been on trial for over two weeks, were unable to agree, and were discharged.

Anna Beck recovered a judgment against the Teutonia Life Insurance Company for $1,123.48.

THE CALL.

Judge Blodgett will probably begin the call of the bankruptcy calendar to-day.

Judge Drummond is still engaged on the Levage patent case, and, on its conclusion, will take up in review the matter of the Great Western Telegraph Company.

Judge Zane has been heard from, and expects to be here on the 13th inst.

The call of Judge Rogers will be 1,336, 1,341, and 1,343 to 1,360 inclusive.

Judge Booth will call Nos. 142 to 150 inclusive.

Judge Tree is trying 1,132, which is probably good for all day. The next case will be 788.

PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

J. H. Dayton, U. S. N., is in the city.

Joseph Vilas, Manitowoc, is at the Sherman.

M. O. Kuderira, of Japan, is at the Sherman.

Thomas C. Sullivan, U. S. A., is at the Palmer.

James Watson, of Liverpool, is at the Sherman.

A. L. Knapp, of Springfield, is at the Grand Pacific.

William Dunham, Manistee, Mich., is at the Palmer.

Dr. Smiernoff and family, of Russia, are at the Sherman.

Gen. E. B. Harlan, of Springfield, was in the city yesterday.

The Hon. Peter Meleudy, of Cedar Falls, is at the Gardner.

S. Crowder, Natal, Africa, and Wm. Fisher, British Columbia, are guests at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., Railway Commissioner of Massachusetts, is at the Palmer House.

J. D. Heaton, Philadelphia; C. E. Follett, St. Louis; and H. W. Rossiter, New York, are stopping at the Gardner.

H. E. Sargent, General Superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad, has gone to Detroit on business of the road.

J. C. McMullin, General Superintendent of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, has gone to St. Louis on business.

D. W. Hitchcock, General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, has gone to Texas on business for his Company.

W. L. VanNest, New York; George F. Batchelder, Faribault; N. M. Larraway, Iowa; and D. P. Hull, Milwaukee, are guests at the Palmer House.

Among the arrivals at the South Side Briggs yesterday were D. H. Pickering, Marshalltown, Ia.; T. W. Vinton, Jerseyville; M. H. Hurley, Green Bay, Wis.

Maj. J. P. Thompson, Jr., connected with the freight department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, has gone down that road on a tour of inspection.

Mr. Samuel W. Parker, of the Grand Pacific Hotel, was married at Boston on the 3d inst. to Miss Laura A. Stratton. Mr. and Mrs. Parker will be home at the Pacific Dec. 1.

George R. Beslow, New Orleans; C. J. Hillier, Washington; C. H. Morrill, Rochester; O. E. Gorham, Fort Wayne; and B. M. Anthony, Detroit, are registered at the Grand Pacific.

F. H. Tubbs, Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, has gone West to inspect the telegraph offices along the line of the Burlington and Missouri Branch of his road.

John E. Parker, Nottingham; J. H. Strong, Hannibal; George R. Yarrow, Philadelphia; O. W. Cook, Boston; H. J. Doolittle, Janesville, and F. C. Clark, Springfield, are guests at the Sherman.

At the West Side Briggs yesterday were the following: J. C. Moore, U. S. N.; E. A. O'Brien, Portland, Me.; C. W. Burlingame, Iowa City; George Green, Cedar Rapids; George W. Homan, Omaha.

W. P. Johnson, General Ticket Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, who has been absent for the last three weeks, having been called to the death-bed of his brother, A. A. Johnson, late General Ticket Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, has returned from the latter city, where the latter died last Sunday.

Mrs. A. H. Leonowens, author of "An English Governess at the Court of Siam," and other popular works, arrived in this city last evening, to fill a series of lecture-engagements in the West. She was the governess of the present King of Siam, and to her influence is to be ascribed the promulgation of a decree abolishing slavery throughout the Kingdom, which he issued on his accession. She is staying to-day at the house of the Rev. Robert Collyer, and lectures to-night before the Ladies' Educational Association at Evanston.

Mr. G. Percy English, who severed his connection with THE TRIBUNE some months ago to become a man of wealth and renown on the Pacific Slope, surprised his old associates yesterday afternoon by marching in upon them when they least expected him. He looks none the worse for his trip to the land of Harte and Twain, but he does think that the Slope is probably the dullest country that he has yet visited, and not the place at all for a young man who has had his wits sharpened in the newspaper offices of a live city like Chicago. The reportorial fraternity heartily welcome him home, and his legions of friends and acquaintances in all parts of the city will be pleased to hear that he returns to the walks of journalism and becomes once more a permanent resident.

IN GENERAL.

Senator Sumner is regaining his old popularity in Massachusetts.

A. S. Abell, proprietor of the Baltimore *Sun*, who has been sojourning in Europe for several months, has returned home.

The Boston *Journal* assures Gen. Butler that, if he attempts to secure Senator Sumner's seat in the United States Senate in 1875, he will fare no better than he did in his campaign for the Governorship.

Prof. Agassiz, in answer to a recent inquiry concerning his health, said: "I am weak and unable to accomplish the amount of work which demands my attention. My powers often fail me when I have most need of them."

The widow of the late Hon. Samuel Kimball, a former resident of Jackson, Mich., has, in connection with her brother-in-law, a London architect, taken a contract to do building for the Turkish Government amounting to $700,000.

Ex-Senator Harlan defends Senator Carpenter from the unfavorable criticisms of Republican journals, and asserts that the unfriendly action will cause Mr. Carpenter's re-election to the Presidency pro tem. of the United States Senate.

Mrs. Zina Fay Peirce, of Cambridge, who has been extensively known as a writer on industrial and social co-operation, appeared in Boston recently as a political orator. She delivered a speech in favor of the Democratic party, of which her husband, who is a Professor at Harvard College, has always been a member. Indeed, he has been the only Democrat in the Faculty there.

Vice-Admiral Sir Robert McClure, whose recent death in England is announced, was born at Wexford, Ireland, in 1807, and educated at Eton. In 1836, he went with Sir George Back to the Arctic regions. In 1843, he was with Sir James Ross in the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. In 1850, he discovered the Northwest Passage, returning to England in 1854, where his great exploit was rewarded by appropriate honors and emoluments.

Mr. Dill, the Democratic candidate for the Pennsylvania Senate, has been elected by a majority of 23 votes over Wagonseller, in the district composed of Union, Snyder, Northumberland, and Perry Counties. Only one year ago these counties gave Grant a majority exceeding 3,700 votes. Mr. Wagonseller was once a Democratic member of the Lower House, and was one of a famous triumvirate who permitted themselves to be overcome by Cameron's blandishments.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

FOREIGN.

De Brimont, the French Count and bereaved widower who sued papa-in-law, under the French code, for maintenance, three years ago, has just written a letter to the New York *World* on the subject. After complaining of the ignorant and violent comments of the American press, he explains that he was obliged to bring "this sad lawsuit" to protect his daughter's interests as well as his own; cites letters from his father-in-law and brother-in-law to prove that he treated his wife kindly; and adds: "The law must be clear for every unprejudiced man of feeling. As for the others, namely, those who have made up their minds, for very good reasons, not to be summoned, I do not trouble myself about them. I write only for the former."

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.

On Tuesday a young man was received into St. Luke's Hospital, suffering from a severe flesh wound in the right thigh. He appeared loth to state how he received the wound, and was not closely questioned about it. He seemed sad and dejected. The wound did not confine him to his bed, but he was not seen out of his room, except when he went to his meals. Yesterday morning about 9 o'clock he was found in his room in a dying condition, from the effects of a wound in the left temple, produced by a ball from a revolver. The weapon lay at the bed-side. In a few minutes after being discovered the mysterious stranger died, without having intimated whether he received the fatal wound at his own hands or that of some one else. It is very probable, however, that the deceased committed suicide, as the room was in a location where no one could have entered it, or passed out, unseen. The only mystery connected with the affair is the way the revolver was obtained, as the young man was closely searched for deadly weapons. His name is supposed to be Ollyhan. The Matron of the hospital, and the attending physician, Dr. Lewis, did not inform the police of the matter at all, and the request to the Coroner to hold an inquest was made in a private note, which simply stated that a man had died suddenly, therefore the inquest will not be held until to-day. Last evening two reporters, having got wind of the affair, proceeded to St. Luke's Hospital, and politely requested Dr. Lewis to give them the facts. He denied that anything unusual had occurred. The information the reporters had previously gained had, however, been confirmed before Dr. Lewis had been seen. He acted in the gruffest manner, refusing to give any information whatever concerning the supposed suicide. His conduct was wholly without reason.

Counterfeiting Trade-Marks.

John B. Barsaloux was arrested yesterday morning on the rather unusual charge of violating the trade-mark of the Worcestershire Sauce. Barsaloux has a manufactory on Gratiot street, between Fifth and Sixth. The complaint is sworn out by Henry M. Collyer, who says in his affidavit that John W. Lea, Charles W. Lea, and James D. Perrins composed the firm of Lea & Perrins, manufacturers of the genuine Worcestershire Sauce. He alleges that on the 29th day of September Barsaloux had in his possession unlawfully a certain brand, printed label, wrapper, representation, and imitation of the label of Lea & Perrins, with which he proposed to label wares manufactured by himself. The affidavit further says that Barsaloux has had for sale preparations of his own make which he has passed off as the genuine sauce. In addition to the arrest, the law requires a levy on the property which is involved in the fictitious representation. The following articles were accordingly confiscated and removed to the Four Courts: Thirteen boxes of sauce, two dozen bottles in each; 662 bottles, small size; fourteen bottles, middle size; one brand, "D. N. Y.;" one brand, "2 dozen, 2 small size, L. & P.;" one-half tin box of outside labels; one-half tin box of inside labels; one wooden box of red labels; one wooden box of outside labels and directions; three packages of outside wrappers; ninety-four small bottles; two boxes, middle size, two dozen in each. H. M. Collyer, of New York, is here representing the firm as the attorney in the case. He is assisted by Judge Vastine, of this city. The penalty upon conviction is a fine of from $500 to $5,000, or imprisonment in the County Jail from three to twelve months, or both fine and imprisonment. A dozen or more counterfeits of the genuine sauce exist, and there is some prospect that dealers in the article may have to stand an investigation.—*St. Louis Times, Oct. 11, 1873.*

Only Two More.

The Legislature of Kentucky authorizes five gift concerts to be given in Louisville to establish the Public Library. Three have already been given, and a fourth is announced for Dec. 3, at which the enormous sum of $1,500,000 will be distributed to ticket-holders. For full particulars read the column advertisement in THE TRIBUNE next Saturday.

Business Property at Auction.

The fine stone-front building, with lot, No. 73 Milwaukee avenue, and the two adjoining lots, Nos. 163 and 165 North Halsted street, will be sold at auction on the premises at 3 p. m. to-day, by Elison, Pomeroy & Co. This is a splendid property. The terms are easy, and some one will make a good bargain.

THE EXPOSITION.

Closing Days of the Great Show—A Large Attendance Yesterday—Decline and Death of the Alligator.

The Exposition at last is drawing to its close, and the attendance, which has been so encouraging for the stockholders, does not seem to have fallen off during this, the last, week. Though affected as it has been, of course, by the election excitement, a larger number of city residents have attended than during any previous week. All those people who have hitherto put off going because they thought "Oh! we can go any time," have suddenly realized that there are but few more days, and have therefore been coming in considerable numbers.

Among the attractions is one which has not received the notice of the press in the proportion that it deserves. The band has uniformly performed excellent selections in a manner which deserves the highest praise, since, as a rule, the musicians at similar expositions and entertainments extending over several weeks either give good music only during the opening week, or else save it up for special occasions. Here, on the contrary, the selections and the performances have been so uniformly excellent that no casual visitor could say that he had heard poor music on any day of the five weeks.

A sad report is in circulation that the alligator is dead, and most wonderful accounts are given of the pathetic termination of this tender reptile's ornamental, if not useful, existence. Having partly exhausted his naturally vigorous digestion by frantic attempts to obtain nutrition from the delicate tissues of the dummy ducks floating in the basin, and by nibbling off the toes and shinbones of the various Cupids and other undressed characters in bronze, the poor beast began to grow weak and thin. He lost his air of independence, and no longer splashed dirty water in the eyes of the fair maidens who came to gaze upon his scaly form. That form also underwent a change, showing a falling-off of muscle and an undue distension of stomach. Even the ugly duck with the unmusical voice looked disdainfully upon him and stole bread from out of his very jaws. *Requiescat an alligator.*

One of the pressing needs of a large city is an accurate water meter, which can be put into a private house or manufactory without too great a cost. During the last twenty years many ingenious machines for this object have been patented, but all of them have too very serious faults, which hitherto has prevented their extensive use.

First—That a large quantity of water will pass through the machines without registering when drawn off slowly; this fault renders them unfit to supply small consumers, because a small family could supply themselves by leakage through the machine. *Second*—They have been too expensive for general adoption. Mr. Lewis exhibits three models of his invention for measuring the flow of water through any pipe at any pressure. It is claimed for it that no possible error can occur, even the drippings and leakage being registered.

The inventor of the meter exhibited has directed his attention particularly to this subject since 1841, the date of his first patent for a water-meter; since that time he has obtained several patents for improvements, and he believes this machine will meet all the conditions required.

As will be seen by the model, even the droppings from defective taps will be registered under all pressures. The friction on the machine is almost imperceptible, and does not vary with different pressures. The accuracy of measurement is not affected by varying pressures. It is durable, and is not easily deranged; the repairs required will be less costly than is usual with other water-meters, and the cost of these meters, when manufactured in large numbers, by special machinery, will be reduced to a very moderate sum. For instance, meters suitable for ⅜ pipe could be sold for $14 each, with a guarantee for accuracy of measurement and durability for any reasonable time.

The value of water-meters may be briefly illustrated by stating that the Chicago Water-Works pumped, last year, 10,000,000,000 gallons of water, and the cost of coal alone was very near $90,000. It is well known and acknowledged that at least *one-half* of this water was wasted; therefore, if everybody had a water-meter, and paid in the same manner as they do for gas, people would not waste it; they could have as much as they required, and the city would save $45,000 for coal, and in consequence of this saving, water could be sold at less price; besides this, as less water would be required per head of population, the present pumping works could supply double the present population of Chicago.

The crowd during the evening yesterday was quite like a Saturday crowd in numbers, since the price of admission after 6 o'clock was reduced to twenty-five cents and the weather was delightful. The same will be the price this evening, and the crowds will undoubtedly be larger than ever. To-day the children of the Catholic Orphan Asylum will be brought in by the Sisters of Mercy. To-morrow will be the last regular day, and the Executive Committee, desiring to have the Exposition close with a grand flourish of trumpets, have ordered the band to play from 10 o'clock in the morning, and continue all day and evening.

Arrangements have been made with the exhibitors to leave their goods over Monday. That day will be given up to the benefit of the charitable institutions of the city, and, as this will undoubtedly be "positively the last appearance," a very large attendance is expected.

BILLIARDS.

The Approaching Tournament—Match Between Slosson and Daly To-Morrow Evening.

Now that the election is over and public matters have returned to their normal condition, the lovers of billiards will probably remember what they have been often told during the past three or four weeks that the great National Tournament at the three-ball carom game for $3,000 in prizes commences at Kingsbury Music Hall on Monday next. This will, without doubt, be the grandest exhibition of expert playing that has ever been given in this country, and will richly repay the patronage that may be given to it by those who admire the scientific game. The managers, Messrs. Foley and Geary, have devoted a great deal of time and attention to the details, and the arrangements thus far made are of a character that insures the success of the tournament simply as an exhibition. It remains for the public to make it a financial success. Twenty-eight games, exclusive of those which may be made necessary by ties, will have to be played before the proprietorship of the prizes is settled, and it will take a week, and perhaps more, to reach the end. The players are the best that the country can produce, and are eight in number. The great French expert, Francois Ubassy, whose cue is like the magic wand of the nursery legends, heads the list. Next to him comes Albert Garnier, another brilliant player, and the champion of the world at the three and four-ball games. He is followed by the brothers Dion and Maurice Daly, of New York, and by Snyder, Slosson, and Bessunger, of this city, who threaten to hold their own with the best in the tourney. This is the best collection of players that could possibly be brought together anywhere, being far superior to the gathering at the last New York entertainment, and if they cannot draw paying audiences by appearing in four games every day, it will be useless for others to try.

DALY AND SLOSSON.

The match at the French game for $500 a side between these young players, at Kingsbury Music Hall, to-morrow evening, should not be forgotten. Daly will play 600 points to the other's 500, and a close and exciting contest is looked for.

FOUND DEAD.

The Body of a Prominent Citizen Picked Up in the Lake—Probability that He was Accidentally Drowned.

Yesterday morning about 6 o'clock the body of Mr. John H. Small, of the firm of John H. Small & Co., manufacturing stationers, at Nos. 157 and 159 LaSalle street, was found in the lake at the foot of Twenty-ninth street. The body was removed to the Morgue by Officer Gardner, of the Twenty-second Street Station, and was not identified until noon, when it was removed to the late residence of the deceased, No. 1291 Prairie avenue. There were no marks of violence on the body, and it was apparent that Mr. Small had been drowned. He had been missing since Wednesday morning. That morning he rose later than was his custom, and complained of feeling unwell. About 10 o'clock his book-keeper, Mr. F. N. Ives, called at his house and informed him that there were some letters at his store that demanded his immediate attention. Mr. Small replied that he would order his horse and buggy, and go to his store at once. Mr. Ives suggested that he would ride with him, but Mr. Small answered that he would much prefer riding alone. Soon after Mr. Ives left the house, Mr. Small put on his slippers, and told his wife that he was going out to get a little fresh air. He passed out into the street by the front door, and proceeded to a saloon at the corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-ninth street, where he drank two whisky cocktails. After drinking them, he bid the saloon-keeper a cordial good morning, and remarked that he was not well and must hurry home. After he passed into the street, the saloon-keeper observed that instead of going towards home, Mr. Small was walking towards the lake, on Twenty-ninth street, and fearing that Mr. Small did not know in what direction he was walking, the saloon-keeper ran after him, and said to him, "Mr. Small, that is not the way to your home." Small replied in a very pleasant manner that he knew it was not, and continued walking toward the lake. The saloon man returned to his place, but in ten or fifteen minutes afterward, feeling solicitous lest Mr. Small had walked into the lake, he sent his little boy down to the shore in search of Mr. Small. The boy returned, saying that he could not find him. The deceased was not seen again until his body was found yesterday morning. The action of the water had washed the slippers off the feet, but otherwise than that the clothing was not disordered. He made no intimation that he contemplated committing suicide, and the Coroner's jury were compelled to render a verdict that the deceased came to his death from drowning, but from the lack of evidence it was impossible to say how he got into the water.

Mr. Small came to this city many years ago, and has long been prominently identified with the business in which he was engaged at the time of his death. For many years he was a member of the firm of Jones, Purdee & Small, manufacturing stationers, and was subsequently of the firm of Jones & Small, stationers, on Dearborn street. Since the fire he has been associated with Mr. Harry Grainger, in manufacturing stationery, at Nos. 157 and 159 LaSalle street. There was nothing in his circumstances or surroundings that would have induced him to commit suicide, and he was probably accidentally drowned.

Mr. Small was 39 years of age, and leaves a wife and children. He was a man of undoubted business integrity, and was much respected by all who knew him, and beloved by his intimate acquaintances.

THE RECENT ELECTION.

Mr. Hesing Philosophizes on the Issues of the Campaign.

Translated from the Staats-Zeitung.

THE TRIBUNE says that Dan O'Hara will not be a bad City Treasurer, and that it has ful confidence in his integrity in money matters. But Horace White cannot conceal his irritation that the Irish, with whose assistance he beat the Republicans in 1869, have gone with the Germans this time. He lectures his people of the Gage party for throwing away so wantonly the excellent opportunity of dividing the Germans through the Wine-and-Beer platform. If, so he says, they had not been so stubborn as to reject that platform, and if they had not committed the still more enormous folly of putting forth a ticket without a solitary German name on it, the German vote would have been divided, and a division of the Irish vote would have followed, since the Irish would not have gone with the Germans unless they had had the strongest evidence of their fidelity. This is not bad reasoning. Here, too, we find the plain confession of Horace White that he intended to use those well-meaning Germans—who, ignorant of his true character, believed they could through him harmonize the Germans and Americans—merely as instruments to set the Germans at odds with one another, and get away their Irish allies. The question whether this maneuver would have succeeded is now an empty one; but it is certain that the American opponents of the People's party were great asses in not making an attempt to break our ranks. Through this stupidity they essentially facilitated the victory of the People's party.

THE ZEITUNG AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Herewith the account is closed. Had there still remained a tie between ourselves and the English-speaking Republicans of Chicago, this day would have severed it. The causes from which the Republican party rose have long ceased to exist. By its stupidity and short-sightedness in stirring up dead issues anew and reviving questions finally disposed of, the Democratic party has kept alive the Republican, compelling those German Republicans who were so from sincere conviction to continue a repulsive alliance with the professional English-speaking Republican politicians. But with the failure of the last attempt, made by Greeley's nomination, for a reaction which would undo the rights secured by the war, has disappeared every reason for a connection that can have no other object but to assist ungrateful, double-faced English-speaking scoundrels to profitable offices. The *Illinois Staats-Zeitung*, at least, will henceforth have nothing to do with this sort of American "Republicans," and protests, hereafter, against the designation of "a Republican paper."

NOT A "REPEATER."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In THE TRIBUNE of Nov. 4 I find a small paragraph which reads as follows:

That "Confidence Dave," Ben Allison, and Davis Brothers will run repeaters in the interest of George Eaton, candidate for Alderman, in the Tenth Ward.

Now, sir, as I not only have no associations of the above kind, and as I had nothing to do with "repeaters" or any other form of electioneering swindling, I hope you will see the simple justice of my request, when I ask you to give equal publicity to my statement that the above paragraph is totally incorrect. B. F. ALLISON.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.

Bursting of an Irish Bog.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: I have just returned from inspecting one of the most pitiful scenes of the sort it has been my fate to witness since I saw the remains of the Village of Visp, in the Rhone Valley, Switzerland, after its destruction by flood some years ago, and I think a short account of it may be of interest to some of your readers.

The scene to which I refer is the result of the bursting of a bog, situated about three miles east of the town of Dunmore, in the northern part of this county (Galway). Heretofore the bog was connected with the Dunmore River, at Dunmore, by a small stream called the Corrabel River, flowing through a continuation of pasture and tillage lands in its course. The level of the upper surface of the bog was formerly 260 feet above the sea, and that of the water of Dunmore 190 feet, showing a fall of 70 feet. Up to a fortnight ago, this bog presented the usual appearance of most of our undrained Irish bogs—i. e., its skirts, adjoining the arable land, consisting of high turf banks, its centre being exceedingly wet and spongy.

On Wednesday, the 1st inst., the farmer occupying a farm on the Corrabel stream, nearest the bog, was digging his potatoes, when he suddenly observed a brown mass slowly approaching him. He left his spade in the ground and went for the neighbors; on his return the mass (which was the moving bog) had half covered his potato-field, and completely hidden from sight his field of corn, with the exception of a few "stocks" situated on a knoll; they still remain an island in the middle of a scene of desolation. This was but the commencement; since then the bog has continued to advance in a rolling mass, burying on its way three farm-houses, and covering at least 180 acres of pasture and arable land to a depth in some places of six feet. The unfortunate occupiers of the three farms have been turned by this visitation of Providence, farmless and homeless, with their families, on the world.

At Dunmore a small bridge has been removed, near the junction of the Corrabel stream with the Dunmore River, to afford relief to the lands up the valley, and a bog-laden torrent is being discharged into the latter river. The worst may be said to be over, but the discharging powers of that river will be materially affected by this influx of solid matter. The source of this disaster presented a wonderful appearance. The subsidence at the discharging point can not be less than about thirty-five feet. The extent of the bog effected is most clearly defined by a series of black "crevasses," where the upper crust of the bog has, by the subsidence below, been torn asunder. The whole assumes the form of a crater half a mile in diameter.

With considerable difficulty we piloted our way to the centre, where we found the brown liquid bog boiling out like a stream of lava, and feeding the moving mass in the valley below. At the point where the bog burst the turf-banks were forced right over and round on either side, and assumed somewhat the appearance of "moraines."

Now, one word as to the cause of this and similar disasters to which this country is liable. They must be attributed to the absence of a complete and good system of arterial drainage. The arterial drainage of this very district (the Dunmore district) was undertaken in 1846, but it was allowed to drop, uncompleted, in 1850, although full powers had been obtained for its completion. Many districts in Ireland are full of pent-up water for which no outlets have been provided. The country generally, as is well known, is largely interspersed with bogs, having centres like great sponges, and which are nearly all in connection, from below, directly or indirectly, with either the rivers or these lakes of pent-up water. There is a very considerable rise and fall in the levels of these bogs in wet and in dry weather.

Thus, if the discharging powers of a river or drainage district are insufficient, or if, as is too often the case, they are allowed to become in a worse condition every year by the accumulation of weeds, this banked-up water is thrown back and sucked into these bogs, till, as in the present instance, they burst their crust and carry ruin and desolation before them. A similar catastrophe occurred a couple of years ago, occasioned by the back-water of the River Suck, near Castlerea. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. LE POER TRENCH.

GARBALLY, BALLINASLOE, Oct. 15.

EMPEROR, POPE, AND ARCHBISHOP.

The Recent Correspondence Between Pius IX. and Emperor William Criticized by Archbishop Manning—The Imperial Accusation Against Catholic Prelates Denied—Civil Authority and Its Limits Defined.

The letters which have recently passed between the Pope and the Emperor of Germany, and which have been published in these columns, were alluded to by Archbishop Manning in a sermon preached in London on the 19th of October. His Reverence spoke as follows:

"In the letter of the German Emperor I find two grave assertions,—one, that the Catholics of Germany have for two years conspired against the peace of the Empire and against the peace of other denominations; the other, that nothing in the laws which have been passed, nothing in the sentences which have been inflicted, touches the Catholic religion, and that, therefore, in no way is the Catholic religion affected by what is now passing in Germany. Here are two broad assertions, and with them I will now deal. First, I would ask, did not the Catholics of Germany shed their blood on all the battle-fields of France? Did they not lay the foundation stones of that Empire with their life-blood? Were they not in the foremost of those conquering hosts that laid the first basis of that Imperial power? Where was there any evidence or sign of hostility to Imperial Germany in the men who laid down their lives for it? What man is there that has either openly or secretly conspired to undo the work that he thus helped to accomplish? What Bishop, what priest (for they are not accused by name) has in any way by act or word manifested himself to be an enemy to that empire which was founded on the blood and the lives of the Catholics of Germany? No such thing is to be found. It does not exist in any record. I say that for this reason: When the great Minister of the Empire, standing up before Parliament, was challenged to produce the proof of his accusation, he could produce no documents. Challenged again and again to bring proof of these allegations, he brought none but this: 'You must trust my word.' I say, then, first, that the charge that there has been conspiracy or hostility upon the part of the Catholics of Germany against the empire is up to this moment without a shadow of proof. And when men ask for it in the light of day they are bid to take it on trust. I can well understand that a great power absorbing the lesser sovereignties of a country may awaken jealousy. There may be Princes, and politicians, and sovereigns, however small, who do not like the process of absorption, who are impatient of being annihilated, and there may be those who, being politically on their side, may have thwarted this great political action. But that was not the Catholics of Germany. It was not the work of religion; therefore was not the work of Catholics. Nay, I believe it was more the work of Protestants than of Catholics. It was not a matter of religion at all. But the whole charge is laid against the Catholics, and why? Because the name of Catholic means that they believe in a 'kingdom not of this world;' that they own a supreme authority—the Vicar of Jesus Christ; that there is a head on earth higher than the imperial head in all matters touching the faith and all matters relating to the conscience of man; and that no man can with a high hand touch those things which belong to the soul and the kingdom of God. The day is past when that old saying which, if I am not mistaken, had its origin in Germany, '*Cujus regio ejus religio*'—that is, 'The lord of the soil is lord also of the faith of his subjects,' can any more prevail. The civil authority over men has no power to prescribe what is to be their religion; what are to be their articles of faith—whether they shall be thirty-nine or forty, and what is to be their form of worship; whether it shall be in a book of common prayer or in extemporaneous effusions. The Catholics are accused because they hold that Cæsar's power has its limits, and that beyond those limits it has no existence. Let me take the other assertion, namely: that the ecclesiastical laws which have been passed in no way touch religion, in no way touch the conscience. Well, in order fully to appreciate the meaning of this point, let me remind you of our great St. Thomas of Canterbury, one of the greatest martyrs—the martyr for the liberties of the Church. And for what did he die? The King of England, exceeding the limits of the Christian and Catholic sovereignty of King Edward, violated the liberties of the Church in these particulars. He took its goods. But that was the least wrong he committed. He forbade the Church to excommunicate those who deserved excommunication without his leave. He forbade the Church to choose its Bishops without his leave. He forbade the pastors and the people of England to appeal from his judgment to the Holy See. There were other things in contest, but these three are enough. These were three violations of the Divine authority and liberty of the Church, for any one of which any man ought to lay down his life. What has now been done in Germany? The other day, men who refused submission to the definition of an Ecumenical Council, and, therefore, to a definition of faith, were justly excommunicated by their Bishops. These men who were excommunicated for heresy were taken up and supported and encouraged by the civil power and placed in offices of trust. By that act two liberties of the Church were violated at once—the one her supreme doctrinal authority as the judge of truth and of heresy. Next it was also a violation of the supreme judicial authority of the Church to determine who are or who are not faithful, who are or who are not heretical, who are or who are not worthy of her communion. Does not this touch religion? But, next, laws were made withdrawing from the Bishops the training and formation of those who are to be her future priests. Thirdly, the supreme authority of the Church in the cure of souls is this, that it will never intrust the teaching of a flock nor the hearing of the confessions of the people to any man whom she has not herself chosen, tried, and approved. The laws at this moment made in Germany forbid the Bishops to appoint parish priests who have not received the sanction of the civil power. This touches religion in its most vital part. Lastly, there is constituted in Germany a supreme tribunal of appeal to which all classes arising in matters ecclesiastical are to be carried, and there to be decided in the final resort. This is the very liberty for which St. Thomas died. If these laws do not violate the supreme power of the Bishops in judging of heresy, in excommunicating the unworthy, in training their own clergy, in giving cure of souls to pastors, in barring appeal to the highest authority of the Church in all spiritual things, then I can only say that my reading and the representations I have received have misled me not into twilight but into midnight. But if these things be true, and if I have been rightly informed; if the documents are trustworthy, and my reading has been right, I say, then, boldly, that the liberties of the Church are violated, and that for any one to say that these laws do not touch the religion of Jesus Christ is to contradict evident fact. We are accused of treason, of perverting the nation, and forbidden to give tribute to Cæsar. If this be so, let the accusation be proved. But let the witnesses speak plainly, and then we shall know the grounds of their accusation and be able to make answer to the charge.

A Snake Story.

Bremen, Ky. (Oct. 29), Correspondence of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

The farmers of Hopkins have been making sad havock among snakes of late. Mr. Jacob Crumpacker found an old rattlesnake and seven young in the wood near his house about a month ago. They ran into a log-heap, and he burned them. A short time after this he was passing through the same clump of woods, when he found a large rattlesnake. While killing it he found another, and upon his searching carefully he found and killed eight snakes and also found the den.

After waiting for the snakes to take up winter quarters, the neighbors assembled on the 20th at their den, which was on the slope of a hill. The entrance was at the foot of the hill, and the den extended upward at the depth of about fifteen inches. There was no earth thrown out at the mouth of the den, though some of the cavities were very large. It seems that the snakes eat out their dens, instead of digging them.

The party of snake-hunters were quite successful, killing ninety-nine rattlesnakes and nineteen others of various kinds. The largest was about five feet long, but the average was not more than two or three.

The place where they found these snakes is not more than a mile and a half from where Mr. Galbraith took out 105 rattlesnakes six years ago; and it is thought that there is a large den about two miles distant near the river.

There is an extensive woodland, lying on a little stream called Pond River, in which they stay in summer, but guided by that superior instinct, which is so wonderful in the lower animals, they leave this forest, which is subject to overflow, in winter, and make their dens in the highlands.

EUGENE HARMON.

A Ritualistic Harvest-Festival.

A religious scene at St. Paul's, Walworth, London, Eng., is thus described in the *Pall Mall Gazette*:

"The chancel was, as usual, the centre of attraction, and the ledges above the altar were literally covered with vases of flowers and candles, although the six high candles were not lighted. The stalls between the body of the church and the choir, occupied during service by the clergy, who sit with their backs to the congregation, were laden with decorations of fruit and flower, grass and fern—grapes, apples, peas, plums, melons, and dahlias mingling in a rich profusion, while on either side of the arch rested the banners which, on their poles, some sixteen feet high, formed a prominent feature in the processions. The rood screen, surmounted with a large figure of the crucified Savior, was lighted by two chandeliers, a single candle being placed on either side of the base of the crucifix. The side altars, too, were freely decorated with flowers and candles, while before each of them, as before the high altar, lighted lamps were suspended. The church was thronged in every part; the galleries, which still remain on either side, being densely packed, while in the aisles people were standing, and many more were unable to obtain admission. After the sermon, during the collection of the alms, the procession of clergy and choristers, headed by the cross-bearer and two attendants in scarlet cassocks and short surplices, walked down the centre and up both aisles of the church, afterwards returning to the chancel, where the vicar pronounced the benediction from the altar steps. The congregation consisted almost in equal proportions of men, women, and children, chiefly of the lower middle classes."

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THE LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.

THE VOKES

In the BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.

Farewell Matinee on Saturday at 2 p. m.

Monday—MRS. F. S. CHANFRAU.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Friday, Saturday, and Saturday Matinee, by request, the beautiful drama,

EAST LYNNE!

Cast to the entire strength of the Company.

Monday, Nov. 10, after weeks of elaborate preparation and heavy expense, Miss Kate Bateman's great play,

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"A genuine treat." Look out for it.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Friday and Saturday last nights of

ROMEO AND JULIET.

JULIET.......... MISS NEILSON.
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SATURDAY MATINEE, Miss NEILSON for the last time as

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UNION PARK LECTURE COURSE.

RUSSELL, BEECHER, SCHURZ. DeCORDOVA, GLADDEN, CHAPIN. HOLLAND, PROCTOR.

Tickets for the Course, $3.

For sale, on and after to-day, at W. G. Holmes' Book store, opposite McVicker's, and on the West Side at Horton's Library and Bell's Drug Store.

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Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME—Production of Ed. Marble's Burlesque, entitled ROMEO AND JULIET.

Romeo........ Ben Cotton | Juliet........ Wm. Arlington. Bobby Newcomb, Mackin and Wilson, Billy Rice, Master G. Davenport, Ernest Linden, Wm. Arlington, Ben Cotton, and J. R. Kemble in their specialities, every evening and Saturday Matinee.

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TO-NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE, AMY STONE AS CIGARETTE, The Little Leopard of France.

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THE MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB OF BOSTON

Will give two select Instrumental and Vocal Concerts in Chicago, as follows:

WEST SIDE—Friday Evening, Nov. 7, At the Union Park Congregational Church, for the Benefit of the CHICAGO CHRISTIAN UNION.

SOUTH SIDE—Saturday Evening, Nov. 8, At the Fourth Unitarian Church, corner Prairie-av. and Thirtieth-st., for the Benefit of the Starr King Fraternity.

The Club will be assisted by the distinguished vocalist, MRS. J. W. WESTON, of Boston.

Tickets, at 75 cents each, on sale at the Christian Union, 114 East Madison-st.; Jansen, McClurg & Co., 117 State-st.; Sharp's Drug Store, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.; West Side Library, 239 West Madison-st.; and at the door.

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NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON, And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE.......... Nov. 15

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $45 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

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Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east and west, $30. Intermediate rates same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

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These elegant new steamers will sail from Pier 36, North River, foot of North Moore-st., as follows:

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VIRGINIA.......... Wednesday, Dec. 10

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway.

[illegible], General Western Agent, [illegible] Chicago.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of the Vokes Family. "The Belles of the Kitchen."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "East Lynne."

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Miss Neilson. "Romeo and Juliet."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Burlesque of "Romeo and Juliet." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Amy Stone "Cigarette, the Little Leopard of France."

INTER-STATE EXPOSITION—Lake-Shore, foot of Adams street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BOYS' CLOTHING. C. C. COLLINS, 184 and 186 Clark-st.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, November 7, 1873.

Prince Bismarck has laid before the German Federal Council a proposition from the United States Government, inviting Germany to participate in the Philadelphia Centennial, and has recommended its acceptance.

The apparently interminable Tichborne case has secured a fresh lease of life, and bids fair to rival Jarndyce *vs.* Jarndyce, an extension of time having been granted upon motion of the Claimant's counsel to November, 1874.

The Tweed case makes slow progress in New York. Twelve men were examined yesterday as jurors, but none of them were accepted. The temper of the Judge and his appreciation of the jury law may be inferred from his very pertinent remark, in dismissing a juror who had shown himself to be an intelligent man, that "this man's mind is not the perfect blank the law requires, and he is therefore excused."

The destruction of the steamer Bavaria on Lake Ontario, which was briefly alluded to in the dispatches of yesterday morning, was occasioned by fire. The disaster occurred at a point off Oshawa, on the north shore of Lake Ontario, and about 33 miles from Toronto. Twenty-two of the crew and passengers were rescued, and it is supposed that fourteen are lost. The ill-fated vessel was on her way from Hamilton to Montreal. The loss, as far as the boat is concerned, is about $80,000.

The Rev. Mr. Newman, formerly Chaplain of the United States Senate, and now as a Treasury Agent on a visit of inspection among the Consulates, has forwarded to the Department a highly-interesting report from Japan, an abstract of which is given in our Washington dispatches. Two of the most noticeable features in it are the production of iron by the Japanese which can be laid down in this country at a much cheaper price than English iron; and the extent to which tobacco is cultivated in place of rice, as being more profitable.

The principal items of importance in the financial news this morning are the Sprague crisis and the affairs of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The Sprague creditors held their meeting yesterday, at which the proposition of the Spragues for an extension was granted and Trustees were appointed, who were subsequently accepted by the creditors. The meeting of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad occurs to-day. It is rumored that a 5 per cent scrip dividend will be declared. The rumor that Col. Scott has resigned the Vice-Presidency of the road proves to be untrue.

Center, the Stokes juror who, while the case was pending, made a practice of rambling about the city nights in the care of a Deputy-Sheriff, visiting dram-shops and talking pretty freely about the case, has been sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $250. The sentence is no more severe than is merited; but ought not some measures be taken to prevent Deputy-Sheriffs taking jurors about the city nights? Under the present fee-system in New York, any juror who can afford to pay a Deputy can do what he pleases and go where he pleases. In this case, the practice was as much at fault as the offending juror.

There is only one man among all the candidates on both sides who could not have been disturbed in the progress or about the result of the late local election. This was Judge M. R. M. Wallace. It was a becoming and deserved compliment that no name should have been mentioned on either side as an opponent to his re-election as County Judge, and the fact that he can point to nearly 50,000 votes in Cook County gives him a distinction not likely to be repeated very soon again unless it is in his case. As Judge of the Probate Court, he is in charge of the most delicate interests in the community, and it is gratifying to know that the position is occupied by a man who commands the confidence of the entire population.

St. Petersburg has suffered severely from another of the periodical inundations of the River Neva, whose branches have overflowed the marshes upon which the lower part of the city is built. The damage seems to be confined mainly to the Vasilicostrov, or Basilius Island, which contains the Zoological Garden, the Museums of the city, the Academy of Fine Arts, and nearly all the scientific institutions. The overflowing of the Neva is not a novelty. The city is so low that whenever the volume of the river is augmented by the melting of the snow and ice, the lower part is more or less inundated. In the flood of 1824, over 15,000 persons perished. On this occasion, the overflow seems to have been caused by a sudden hurricane. The damage, which is immense, is confined, however, to the loss of property.

The Chicago produce markets were generally lower yesterday, owing to the continued financial depression East and the decline in gold. Mess pork was moderately active, and 12½@25c per brl lower, closing at $11.37½@11.40 cash, and $10.90@11.00 seller December. Lard was more active and ⅛c lower, at 6⅝c cash, and 6⅝c seller January. Meats were dull and easier, at 3⅝c for shoulders, 5⅜@5⅝c for short ribs, 5⅜@5⅝c for short clear, all boxed, seller December; and 6⅛@6⅜c for green hams. Lake freights were less active and unchanged, at 7c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were inactive, and nominally easier, at 87@88c per gallon. Flour was dull and weak. Wheat was dull and 3c lower, closing at 95⅝c cash, and 96c seller December. Corn was dull and 1c lower, closing at 33⅝c cash, and 34⅝c seller December. Oats were active and ¾@1c lower, closing at 26⅝c cash, and 27⅝c seller December. Rye was quiet and easier at 60@61c. Barley was dull and 5c lower, closing at $1.26 for No. 2, and about 85c for No. 3. Hogs were active and firmer, prices averaging about 10c higher than on Tuesday, with sales chiefly at $3.60@3.75. The cattle and sheep markets were dull and unsettled.

A committee was appointed some time since, by the Board of Trade of this city, to investigate certain charges which had been made in reference to the management of the Hough Grain-Elevator. That Committee has made a report, which was read on 'Change yesterday, and will be acted upon in special meeting of the full Board this afternoon. The Committee state that they have found proof of great irregularities in the business of grain-warehousing, which warrants the belief that the warehousemen practically ignore the law. In regard to the Hough Elevator, they find that several cargoes of grain were shipped out, the receipts for which were not canceled for ten to fourteen days afterwards, and that the firm issued receipts which did not represent grain in store, though it is not charged that those receipts were issued for the purpose of being placed on the market. The report especially calls attention to the danger of the practice of warehousemen lending grain not their own, and recommends that the Board of Trade shall refuse to recognize as "regular" the receipts issued by warehousemen who shall be found guilty of unbusinesslike conduct in the future. The document contains several other suggestions, which are well worthy of careful consideration by all parties who are interested in the grain trade of this city.

Mr. Hesing formally announces his repudiation of the Republican party, and enters a protest against any further designation of the *Staats-Zeitung* as a Republican paper. The announcement (which we copy elsewhere) is important to the extent that it indicates the feeling of Mr. Hesing's constituency. We do not understand that Mr. Hesing takes his departure alone. On the contrary, we understand that he is following a constituency that has long since abandoned the party. The *Illinois Staats-Zeitung*, therefore, is but putting itself in accord with the German people, who have been, it says, kept too long in the "repulsive alliance." The conduct of the Germans last year in adhering to the Republican party is confessed to have been a mistake; for this mistake Mr. Hesing was mainly responsible, and he half apologizes for not having supported Greeley. If this feeling be general throughout the State, as we believe it is, then the announcement is important, and significant as to its effects upon the future politics of Illinois.

The day after election, Mr. Hesing displayed a huge Prussian flag over the *Staats-Zeitung* buildings, together with a smaller edition of the Stars and Stripes. In yesterday's edition of his paper, he printed a congratulatory dispatch addressed to A. C. Hesing, "the Bismarck of America." We take these things as signs that Mr. Hesing construes the result of last Tuesday's vote as a Prussian victory, and that he now confidently assumes that he is not only the "boss" of Chicago, but the "Bismarck of America," as one of his admirers calls him. The next few months may prove to Mr. Hesing that he is making a very serious mistake. For the service rendered by the *Staats-Zeitung* during the campaign, a permanent compensation is provided in the city printing, which amounts to $15,000 a year, and of which we propose the *Staats-Zeitung* shall have the monopoly. As for the city officers who have been elected, they will probably be constrained to remember that less than one-half of the votes they received were from the Germans, and that considerably more than one-half of these have no particular affection for the "Bismarck of America." Mr. Hesing is rather premature when he decides that Tuesday's election was a Prussian victory, and very far out of the way when he regards it as confirming his power as "the Bismarck of America," as he modestly publishes it. It was not Bismarck who won the victory, but Gambrinus.

THE CITY PRINTING.

The City Charter provides that the Common Council shall designate one public newspaper printed in Chicago as the corporation newspaper, in which the proceedings, ordinances, and notices of the city and the various departments shall be printed. It provides, further, that the same ordinances and proceedings shall be published in the German newspaper having the largest circulation. Under these provisions, it has been the practice to designate a newspaper printed in the English language as the corporation newspaper, besides publishing the same matter in the German paper. The cost to the city of all this has been about $30,000 a year. If the City Charter did not require that the proceedings should be so published, the whole $30,000 might be saved to the city, and the People's Party might start out with a radical reform. As the newspapers print gratuitously all the proceedings of the Common Council which are of public interest, and as the full proceedings and ordinances are always printed in pamphlet form, the official publication in newspapers is altogether unnecessary. The Common Council have not the power to save the city the full amount of the present expenditure, but they *can* save the city half the amount. As the proceedings are now published in the *Staats-Zeitung* under the law, why not at the same time designate the *Staats-Zeitung* as the corporation newspaper, and thus cut off one drain of the city revenues? The charter does not stipulate that the corporation newspaper shall be printed in English, nor that the *Staats-Zeitung* shall print the proceedings in German. The *Staats-Zeitung* might, therefore, be designated as the corporation newspaper, and might print the proceedings in the English language. It demonstrated during the recent campaign that it had facilities for printing a portion of the paper in English. By such an arrangement, the proceedings would have the necessary official publication, and the $15,000 a year now paid to a second newspaper for a duplicate publication might be saved to the taxpayers.

The present political situation is admirably suited to the change. The provision for a corporation newspaper was originally made with the purpose of rewarding some organ for its campaign services. There is not an American newspaper in the city entitled to any reward at the hands of the People's Party. Every newspaper printed here in the English language opposed the election of Mr. Colvin and the People's ticket. The *Times* was the only paper that advocated the election of any portion of the Colvin ticket, and frequently characterized as bummers those it did support. Moreover, the *Times* was paid in advance for the ambiguous support it gave. It picked out the German candidates on the Colvin ticket, according to the contract made with Messrs. Miller, Herting, and the others, by which the County Board rented a portion of the *Times* building at $6,000 a year, when it could have secured better quarters for half the money. The incoming City Government is, therefore, under no obligations whatever to any newspaper in Chicago which is printed in the English language. The situation is peculiar and not likely to occur again. No time could be better chosen for cutting off the superfluity known as the corporation newspaper, and thereby saving $15,000 a year to the people. We should think that this would be rather gratifying to the new powers that are to be. It would certainly be gratifying to the people at large. It would also be in the interest of journalism. No solvent newspaper has ever taken the city printing without regretting it. Beside sacrificing its independence, the amount of official slush it is required to print ruins its character as a newspaper.

There could only be one reason why the City Government should refuse to inaugurate this reform, viz.: A desire to secure an organ. To this we answer that it does not require an organ, except the *Staats-Zeitung*, which it would still have. Its election without the support of a single American newspaper seems to have demonstrated this much. Moreover, we promise that, if the City Government is a good one, THE TRIBUNE will be its organ without money and without price. Also without the city printing, which it would not publish in its columns under any circumstances. If the City Government is a bad one, neither one organ nor half a dozen organs would save it from execration. There is, consequently, no suggestion of policy, and certainly no consideration of justice, which should deter the new Council from scraping off the barnacle known as the corporation newspaper altogether, and confine the useless publication of the official proceedings to the *Staats-Zeitung*. If the new City Government will undertake to save the city $15,000 in this item, it will be accepted as the first step towards an economical administration.

THE WISCONSIN ELECTION.

Wisconsin has been Republican ever since the days of Barstow and the "Forty Thieves," a period of about eighteen years. During all this time, it has been intensely, uncompromisingly, and almost universally Republican. The State Government has been Republican; the local Governments have been nearly all Republican; the two Senators have been Republicans; and, with one or two exceptions, the entire delegation in Congress has been Republican. All at once something has exploded in Wisconsin, and the Republican party has come down a total wreck. Grant had a majority of nearly 20,000 one year ago; Mr. Taylor, the "Reform" candidate, has a growing majority that may amount to 20,000 before it stops. The counties already figured up show a majority against Washburn of about 13,000, with more to hear from. "Boss" Keyes, the Chairman of the State Central Committee, has stopped counting, and says that "The whole thing has gone to h—l." The Fond du Lac *Commonwealth* is of the opinion that "chaos has come again." The party organs all over the State are wondering what the matter can be. A panic has struck them. It has come so suddenly, and with such resistless force, that they don't know yet what hit them.

The defeat of the Republican party in Wisconsin is the more remarkable because the ticket was led by a man who has been the best and most popular Governor the State ever had. When the Reform Convention was called, we advised the managers to take advantage of Mr. Washburn's evident sympathy with their cause and principles, and indorse his ability and fairness by nominating him for Governor and making their fight against the rest of the ticket. Our advice in this regard was fully justified afterward by the speech with which Gov. Washburn opened the campaign at Fond du Lac, in which he declared himself anew against the Credit-Mobilier fraud, against the salary-grab, against railroad monopoly, and substantially in favor of making political campaigns on the basis of new issues, as was done in California. But the Reformers determined to make a clean sweep, and nominated one of their own men against Gov. Washburn. The financial panic and the Graham Temperance law gave them a tremendous "boost," and enabled them to revolutionize the State in spite of Gov. Washburn's popularity and sterling worth. It is no personal discomfiture for Gov. Washburn that he has been defeated. Had any other man been in his place, the majority against the party would have been still greater than it is. He was in a general wreck, and had to go down with it.

The Republican defeat in Wisconsin is the severest blow that has ever been dealt to that party. It is one of a series of cumulative reverses from which it will never recover. When Gov. Washburn, who unites personal popularity with personal worth in a degree rarely attained in public life, cannot carry the State of Wisconsin, the distrust of the people in the party which he represents is no longer of a doubtful or temporary character. Personally, Gov. Washburn would have been acceptable to most of the people who have defeated him. As a prominent member of the Republican party, his defeat was inevitable in any case where the people were determined to beat the party.

TROUBLE AMONG WATER-LOGGED RAILWAYS.

The disturbed condition of the Pennsylvania Railroad magnates is only another sign of the general prostration of speculative enterprises. That Company illustrates in its own affairs the extent to which the watering of capital stock has been carried. That Company, between 1864 and 1868, made a stock dividend of 40 per cent. In 1871, its capital stock was about $40,000,000, and it had outstanding mortgage bonds to the amount of $25,000,000. In 1872, it was authorized by the Legislature to increase its capital stock $10,000,000. It leased the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad for 999 years, guaranteeing 7 per cent dividends on $19,000,000 (watered from $11,500,000) capital stock, and assuming other debts to the amount of $14,000,000. It has also leased in perpetuity the United Railways of New Jersey, including 684 miles of track and 65 miles of canal. The capital stock of all this system of railroads amounts to $[illegible], with a funded and other debt of $19,000,000. In addition to the assumption of all the liabilities, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company guarantees an annual dividend equal to $1,948,500 among the stockholders of the united companies. It also leased the Philadelphia & Erie Railway, and guarantees, in addition to all cost of maintenance, 30 per cent of the gross earnings, or about $1,000,000 per annum to the holders of $8,000,000 of stock, and interest on $14,000,000 of debt.

This Railroad Company has within it another corporation called the "Pennsylvania Company," and composed of the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It has a capital of $12,000,000, of which $8,000,000 is held by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Dividends upon this stock are guaranteed. The Pennsylvania Company operates all the roads west of Pittsburgh leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. These roads a year ago included the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 468 miles; Erie & Pittsburgh, 100 miles; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 228 miles; two other small roads, 32 miles; in all, 828 miles. The same Company owns a majority of the stock and control of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway, 201 miles; Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, 587 miles; Little Miami, Columbus & Xenia Railroad, 197 miles; Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis, 210 miles; Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley, 184 miles; Indianapolis & Vincennes Railway, 117 miles; St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railway, 161 miles,—making an aggregate of 2,512 miles controlled by the Pennsylvania Company. It also owns a half interest in the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 261 miles. The Pennsylvania Company, which is in fact the Pennsylvania Railroad Company under another guise, has a separate contract with each of these roads, but substantially it guarantees to them all 7 per cent on their capital stock, all excessively watered, and pays the interest on their debt. In 1872, there were large additions to this list of roads leased or controlled by this one corporation. Substantially, the owners of the Pennsylvania Railroad are the lessees of all this vast system of railroads, and are responsible for interest and dividends on all of them in fair weather and foul,—hit or miss, rain or shine. All this interest and all these dividends have to be paid out of the net earnings of the property, or, failing in that, out of the main road and the other assets of Tom Scott & Company. The aggregate of this stock, upon which dividends of 7 per cent are guaranteed, with the interest-bearing debt, is probably 60 per cent greater than the capital actually invested in the roads. To pay this interest and dividends, the Pennsylvania Railroad management has been compelled to levy the highest rates for transportation that the property carried would bear. So long as the ordinary business of the country was uninterrupted and business brisk, everything went on swimmingly. But matters have changed; the receipts of the railroads have fallen off, the great corporation finds itself embarrassed with its various guarantees, and has to meet directly the question of paying or passing the regular dividend on its own stock. The question whether it shall pay that dividend or not becomes of more consequence, because it will practically advertise the ability or inability of the Company to meet its engagements with the holders of the many millions of guaranteed stock in the leased companies. The dividend should, ordinarily, have been declared some weeks ago. So far, nothing has been done, and the impression grows stronger that the business of the Company does not warrant a dividend. A formal announcement, however, is to be made to-day. Of course, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company cannot have a dividend until all its leased lines and Credit Mobilier organizations have had theirs.

Now, if the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with its New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Western attachments, represented only the actual money invested in them, their obligations would be about one-half what they now are. It now requires 14 per cent of net earnings where 7 per cent would suffice on a *bona fide* indebtedness. To make up this extraordinary dividend, the Company has had to keep its standard of rates to the highest practicable point during the whole time that business was offered. The moment that hard times come the Company's margin is cut off. Had the Company been doing business on the actual capital invested, it could have performed the same amount of transportation at two-thirds or one-half the rates it has been exacting. Then, when the business was interrupted or fell off, it could advance its rates to meet the deficiency. But the rates being already at the highest point, the decline in business cannot be compensated by an advance in charges, because the property carried can't pay it. Hence there is embarrassment, and the embarrassment is likely to increase rather than diminish.

The condition of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is no worse than that of the New York Central, Lake Shore, and all the other railroads which have doubled their stocks without a corresponding increase of capital. They have been striving to pay dividends on $2 where there is but $1 invested. The business of the roads has fallen away, and now they can neither pay dividends nor keep up the value of the stock on which money has been borrowed. The decline in the value of the stocks is literally forcing the stockholders into bankruptcy without the intervention of the bankrupt court. There would be no difficulty even in these hard times in paying reasonable dividends on the actual cost of these great roads. There would be revenue enough for that purpose in ordinary times, even with the several rates of transportation largely reduced. Then in times of financial disturbance or interruption in traffic, the rates might be temporarily advanced to meet the deficiency. Then railroad business would be on a basis that could not be disturbed, except by the corruption and fraud of the officers, or the actual embezzlement or robbery of the property,—the remedy for which the stockholders would at all times have in their own hands.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has been figuring up the mortgages which that city is carrying in order to contrast its condition with that of Chicago, to the detriment of the latter. It finds that, on a taxable value of $180,000,000, and an estimated value of $350,000,000, there is only $27,000,000 of mortgages in all Hamilton County. Compare this, says the *Gazette*, with the wretched condition of Chicago, which, according to the authority of the *Gazette*, is mortgaged for three-fourths of all it is worth. (No mention of the fire which, two years ago, burned $200,000,000 of property here, and restored less than $60,000,000 of insurance money.) This is a dreadful state of things, but not as bad as another instance of comparison which has recently been brought to our notice. The Lucca Opera-Troupe, which opens in Chicago in a week or two, has abandoned its Cincinnati engagement because its agent found that the people there were too poor to pay for such a luxury!

ONE CONSOLATION.

Once upon a time there was an old lady sore beset with troubles, but she was not without consolation. She said that when all things else failed her she could fall back on the dictionary. So the supporters of the Citizens' Union ticket can reflect that, although they were beaten by 12,000 majority, the principle of Eclecticism remains. They have already been advised by the expounder of this great principle that 100,000 Eclectic tickets were printed by Rounds & James, printers to the new school of politics. It is true that when the ballot-boxes were opened not one of them was found therein, but that merely proves that they were too precious to be used for voting purposes.

And let it be recorded, too, that there is one man at least who, when he draws the drapery of his couch about him, reposes in the consciousness of having done his duty to mankind. This is Dr. Wilbur F. Storey, the head of the Eclectic practice. Like all great reformers, he must regard the first feeble results of his efforts with the unalloyed satisfaction consequent upon good deeds. Virtue is its own reward. So is Eclecticism sufficient unto itself. One year ago, the distinguished advocate of Eclecticism failed to get the O'Conor tickets printed, and the noble band of Eclectic reformers went dejected from the polls, unable to exercise the inalienable rights of Eclecticism for lack of ballots. This year no less than 100,000 of these tickets were struck off. Here was a clear gain in one year of 100,000 in Chicago alone. What if there was not a single Eclectic ticket voted? Doesn't the satisfaction of knowing that 100,000 tickets were printed compensate for a trifling disaffection at the polls? Isn't the soul of Eclecticism still marching on? At this rate of progress, Dr. Storey, Dr. Matteson, and Prof. Ashton, M. D., may actually cast their Eclectic ballots next time. Tall oaks from little acorns grow, etc. Men must creep before they walk. Great bodies move slowly. The bud of Eclecticism may blossom unawares into a huge sunflower that will brighten the political life of men who are disgusted with the effete practices of existing factions. Think of 100,000 Eclectic tickets being printed for a municipal election, and, we presume, paid for! What noble martyrdom was that of the man who opened his purse-strings to provide 100,000 ballots for three Eclectic voters who did not vote! Or was it the Eclectic printer who contributed so generously to the good cause? We defy philosophical or medical Eclecticism to produce evidence of devotion like this. When did the eloquent utterances of Victor Cousin, or the magical No. 6 powders of Dr. Thompson produce so magnificent a result? If political Eclecticism goes no further, Dr. Storey will ever have the satisfaction of having accomplished all that one mortal life could be expected to compass. When age creeps still further upon him, and declining years bring those gentle reflections of a well-spent life, he may turn with justifiable pride to that particular copy of his Eclectic newspaper making the announcement that 100,000 Eclectic tickets had been printed! Better still, he may make a collection of them, from which not one shall be missing, and, by turning them over to future ages, make sure that his name will be embalmed in immortality as the prophet of municipal Eclecticism. They will find their places in the museums alongside of the Confederate shinplasters, and possibly command as high a premium. Among the effects that will be disposed of to an admiring people, when poor mortality has shuffled off its coil, will be the 100,000 evidences of Eclecticism that were duly printed and circulated in the different wards of Chicago on Tuesday last. Let us dry our tears, therefore, and remember that all is not lost so long as we have our Eclectic tickets.

The accounts of the yellow fever, which has been raging in some of the Southern cities during the summer and fall, have reached England. This has furnished the English newspapers a new opportunity for displaying their profound information on the subject of American geography. An instance of this is furnished by the Liverpool *Courier*, which says: "A New York telegram mentions that the dreaded disease had broken out at Louisville, the Capital of Jefferson County, in the State of Georgia." If Mr. Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier*, sees this, he will have a poorer opinion of English newspapers than ever.

Dr. Wilbur F. Storey, a celebrated Eclectic physician, has now turned his attention to the reformation of Magdalens.

NOTES OF THE ELECTIONS.

The Alton (Ill.) *Telegraph* (Republican) thinks "The Republican party has very generally met with a Waterloo defeat."

—"Boss" Keyes, the Madison Postmaster and Chairman of the Republican State Committee in Wisconsin, telegraphs to sympathizing friends in Milwaukee to the effect that "It appears to have all gone to h—ll."

—When Taylor's majority over Washburn, in Wisconsin, passed 5,000, the Republican managers stopped counting returns, as of no more interest to them. The Milwaukee *News*, of yesterday, had Taylor's majority up to 13,000, and said:

> So far as we have returns, we also conclude that the vote has been unusually large for a State election. It has not been an "off-year" in Wisconsin. The victory is as complete as it is splendid.

—The Grand Rapids *Eagle* (Republican) is surprised, and wants to know where last year's Republican majority of 8,609, in that Congressional District, has gone to in this year's special election for Congress. The vote of Grand Rapids shows that some of it went to the Democratic ticket, and some of it staid at home, as follows:

Congress, 1873.		*President*, 1872.	
Comstock, Dem.	1,466	Greeley	1,357
Williams, Rep.	1,090	Grant	2,142
Democratic maj.	376	Republican maj.	785

The Grand Rapids *Eagle*, upon further examination of the returns, concludes: "The panic has struck the Fifth Congressional District. It don't pan out as it should."

—The Detroit *Free Press* says of this same Fifth Michigan District:

> The Fifth District in November of last year gave Mr. Foster 8,609 majority. The closest county of the five in the district—Muskegon—gave him 1,046 majority. Yesterday Mr. Comstock (Democrat) carried Muskegon, Ottawa, and Kent Counties, and reduced the Republican majority in Allegan County between 1,000 and 1,200, while Ionia, which gave Mr. Foster 1,595 majority, gives scarcely more than 100 against Mr. Comstock. Republican papers in the State predicted Judge Williams' election by from 2,000 to 4,000 majority. The result indicates most clearly how the ground is slipping away from under the feet of the party in power.

—On the afternoon of election-day, the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* was out with display type and double-leaded paragraphs, urging Republicans to the polls, and saying:

> No election is more important than that now being settled at the polls in the State of New York. In a word, it is a struggle for the completion of the great work of reform commenced two years ago. . . . The loyal, the honest men of the country, feel deep interest in the result of to-day's struggle in New York. We do not believe that they are destined to hear to-morrow the unwelcome news that this State has surrendered to Tammany.

Later in the evening, the editor of the Cleveland *Leader*, upon the news from New York, indited a paragraph stating that "The returns show considerable Republican losses,—an event which has no particular significance."

—On the morning after election, the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Administration) said:

> We have no particular wish to deal in speculations as to the exact number of votes by which we are defeated. It is enough, and more than enough, to know that the day has been lost. . . . Enough, perhaps, has already been said about the off-year in politics; but it is a fact that our strength is seldom shown in an election like that of yesterday.

—The result of yesterday's election is now well determined. The victory is complete. The Badger State throws off the incubus of Radicalism in a most emphatic manner. Wisconsin sends greeting to Ohio, Iowa, California, and the friends of Reform everywhere. . . . The sky is all ablaze with glory. We see the dawn of a better day.—*Madison (Wis.) Democrat.*

—The returns of yesterday's elections, so far as received, are full of glorious promise for the opponents of an Administration which has signalized its first year of re-election by the most outrageous of abuses and the most flagrant corruption.—*Detroit (Mich.) Free Press.*

—The elections which took place yesterday are full of strange results. Chaos is beginning to come and there is a rattling among the dry bones. The majorities of the Republican party are everywhere cut down, and it is probable that in New York and Wisconsin they have been obliterated more completely than in Ohio. There have been adventitious causes aiding to produce these results, but no one can doubt that they are in a great measure attributable to the growing desire for reform.—*Indianapolis News.*

—The people have become tired of Grant, his usurpations, his salary-grabbing, and the corruption of the Credit-Mobilier gang, with which he is surrounded. Such a day's work has seldom been accomplished by any party outside of a Presidential election; and seldom has any party in power met with a more righteous and crushing defeat.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

—Credit Mobilier, Back-Pay, a dead-weight of two intensely distasteful candidates on the State ticket, have proved too much for the Republican party of Wisconsin, which has hitherto not known defeat. We believe we may safely add another: an overweening determination on the part of the Granges to make their power felt, and place themselves in a position to dictate terms and demand a respectful recognition.—*Fond du Lac (Wis.) Commonwealth.*

—We have for sale a small but well-selected assortment of cuts of roosters, banners, and smoke-wreathed cannon, that have been used for the last fifteen years in celebrating Republican victories. It looks just now, "owing to circumstances over which we have no control," as if we had no longer any use for these harmless illustrations, and will dispose of them on reasonable terms.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

—It requires no nice perception to get at the cause of this remarkable political revulsion. The party which has generally governed since '61 has sunk low in corruption. It has disgraced the country with its Credit Mobiliers, salary steals, and dishonesty and incompetency in office; and the nation is now suffering the inevitable out-come of all the party's bad government and other iniquities. The bottom seems to have dropped out of the country. Yesterday in the flush of an apparent unprecedented prosperity, to-day in the slough of adversity. The people ascribe—and correctly, to a great extent—their troubles to this long riot of bad men and bad principles in the National Administration, and their displeasure has been registered at the polls.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

—There is light in the sky. The country East and West re-echoes to the rally of reform. The old order of things has come to a sudden collapse. The people having an Electoral voice, yesterday spoke out in a new key all round. Grant, Grab, and Credit Mobilier have at last done their work. The baleful partyism, which has run riot for thirteen years, is virtually ended. . . . . It is tolerably certain that the ruling element of the future does not deal in Credit Mobilier.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

—Economy in the Government estimates to be presented to Congress is something that cannot be expected. The back-pay Congress of last year was so extremely lavish with the money that they imposed heavy burdens which are still to be met. The Civil Service alone will require nearly two millions more than it has ever done in any previous year.—*Baltimore American—Administration.*

—Our whole hope of the future rests upon the intelligence of the labor classes, and their ability to discriminate wisely as to measures that may retard or promote their own happiness and prosperity. We have no such faith in the rule of capital,—ever devising schemes for its own aggrandizement,—nor in any leadership where selfish ambition is in conflict with the pure purposes of patriotism. . . . The great multitude who compose the voting population, and who bear all burdens, with none of the profits, cannot be trusted too much. They are slow to comprehend great economic questions and the laws of trade as they affect their own interests, yet in the end are rarely deceived as to their tendency. We believe the West will soon be a unit for freedom of trade, open markets with all mankind, revived commerce, a specie currency, and routes to the sea stripped of every feature of restriction and extortion. Its people have but to command to be obeyed. Labor interests are in fact never antagonistic. The world is their field. Unshackled by useless restrictions, all would be harmony and fraternity. It is only when demagogues play upon prejudices, and appeal to the lower instincts to further their ends, that there is collision. We have far too much government,—too many fetters placed on the free limbs of industry. Strike them off. Let the people go peacefully in their way, cultivate their higher objects, and they will work out the problem of destiny aright. It is this end we seek in advocating the great principle of labor reform.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer.*

THE MODERN JUROR.

The Celebrated Eighth Juror in the Stokes Case Sentenced to Fine and Imprisonment—Scenes at the Drawing of the Jury in the Tweed Case.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The case of J. Delos Center, one of the jurors in the Stokes case, who has been charged with contempt of Court in conducting himself in an improper manner and conversing about the case while the trial was in progress, came up again to-day before Judge Davis in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. In the affidavit of Thomas P. French one of the officers who had Center in charge, which was first read, it is stated that he (French), while in charge of Center, visited a dancing saloon, and that one of the witnesses in the Stokes case, named Byron, whispered to Center despite the officer's remonstrance. On their way back to the hotel, Center used filthy language in speaking of the Court and District Attorney. An affidavit by Center was then read, in which the deponent denies that he acted suspiciously with Byron, and says that Byron has the charge of his business during his absence. The conversation between them was concerning their business. He denies all allegations in the affidavit of Harry Hill, and in those of Officers Clark and Hunt. Harry Hill, Reddy, the Blacksmith, and other saloon-keepers buy wines of him, and his calls on them in company with the officer were on matters of business. Affidavits by Center's partner, Warren Clark, Alfred Goodwin, and a Mrs. Seeley, tending to exonerate the prisoner from blame, were then read. District Attorney Allen said that, if His Honor had any doubt of the truth of the testimony of the Court's officers and of Harry Hill, he could bring twenty witnesses to support it. The Judge expressed himself as satisfied, and said that during the trial, in view of their close confinement, he had allowed jurors to take a walk. In some instances, he gave jurors permission to visit their homes for a change of apparel. Center had come to the Bench and requested permission to visit his place of business, as he had important matters to attend to there. This was granted, but when, a day later, information reached him that the officer who had Center in charge had allowed him to visit disreputable places, the officer was removed. Such actions as these on the part of jurors would tend more to bring the administration of justice into disrepute than anything else. The Judge then sentenced Center to imprisonment in the county jail for the term of 30 days and to pay a fine of $250.

Twelve of the men impaneled to serve as jurors in the Tweed case were examined to-day, but none were accepted. Judge Davis has shown himself to be in very bad humor for a few days past. One of the men examined to-day said that he had formed an opinion a long time ago, but he thought it had been wholly obliterated by time. Counsel for the defense were willing to accept him, but the opposing counsel were not. The matter was referred to Judge Davis. He put a few questions to the man, and then said, contemptuously: "This man's mind does not seem to be the perfect blank that the law requires; he is excused." At the adjournment, as he was leaving the court, ex-Judge Fullerton, one of Tweed's counsel, remarked that he expected, before the trial was over, to be committed for contempt of court.

DECLINE TO PROSECUTE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The *Brooklyn Union* states that none of the parties recently indicted [illegible] by the Kings County Grand Jury, including the New York *Tribune* and *Sun*, have been arraigned to plead to indictments.

WASHINGTON.

Chaplain Newman in Japan—His Report to the Department—The Government Hospital for the Insane.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

REPORT OF NEWMAN, THE TREASURY AGENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6.—The Rev. J. P. Newman, formerly Chaplain of the United States Senate, but now an Agent of the Treasury on special duty in Japan, makes a detailed report to the Department, dated at Nagasaki, Japan, Sept. 7, of the result of his investigations into the affairs of the American Consulates in that country. His report also contains a large amount of information of a general nature, touching the commercial interests of the United States, which was incidentally obtained, the knowledge of which is deemed advantageous to the Treasury Department. The Reverend Special Agent says that, so far as he can judge from the facts which came to his knowledge, our system of invoices is practically a nullity in most of the Consulates visited by him. The nature and general extent of the frauds perpetrated in invoicing goods to the United States are explained, and names of numerous guilty parties given. The Agent estimates the annual loss to our Government, from frauds upon our custom-laws, at from $30,000 to $50,000 in the single case of curios, which are among the chief articles of export from Japan. The Japanese, he says, are well aware of the increasing demand for their works of art; and are preparing to meet that demand, and having been instructed, in Western smartness, they are prepared to produce ancient lacquer-ware and antique bronzes at a few weeks' notice. In his general remarks, Mr. Newman says that, to render permanent the progress of Japan, she needs a written Constitution, defining the duties of her rulers and the rights of her people, and accepted by the latter as the approval of their sovereign will. At present her national finances are embarrassed, in consequence of an attempt to meet the enormous expenditures incident to the new order of things which has been met by loans from English capitalists to the amount of many millions, and at large interest, yet she has nevertheless increased her home and foreign trade to the extent of millions of dollars, and is now developing her vast metallic and mineral resources, which will prove a revenue of mineral wealth. Her operations in treasure show a large yearly increase. England controls annually one-half of the import trade of Japan, and strong efforts are being made to increase the trade with England. American Consuls entertain the opinion that this trade could be largely shared by the United States, if the number of American vessels engaged in the Japan trade could be materially increased. Specimens of the very best qualities of iron have been sent to England and sold at about half the cost of its production in that country. Iron can be had in the United States from Japan from $10 to $20 a ton less than that imported from England with the same duties, and a much less freight. The farmers have, wherever practicable, commenced the cultivation of leaf tobacco, inasmuch as it is found to be a more remunerative crop than rice. At present, thousands of acres are devoted to the production of the leaf. It is long-grained and mild, and not unlike the best Turkish tobacco.

THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The total expenditure for the support of the Government Hospital for the Insane, near this city, during the fiscal year ended June 30 last, including repairs, etc., amounted to $180,972.43. The estimates of expenditures for the next fiscal year foot up $226,355, all of which, with probably the exception of about $12,000 that will come in from private patients and such other sources of revenue as the institution may have, will have to be appropriated by Congress. The hospital was originally intended to accommodate 350 patients, but by gradual enlargements of its capacities there are now under treatment over 600 patients, and the number is increasing.

THANKSGIVING.

Proclamation of the Governor of Michigan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 6.—The following proclamation has just been issued:

To the people of the State of Michigan, greeting:

In observance of a time-honored custom, and in conformity with the proclamation of the President, I hereby appoint Thursday, the 27th day of November, 1873, as a day of public thanksgiving. Let us on that day, in our respective places of public worship, and in our homes, remember with gratitude that all our blessings are the gift of God. Our misfortunes only are our own. Let us, by acts of charity to His suffering children at home and in sister States, show that our gratitude is of the heart, earnest, and sincere. "Reject not the supplication of the afflicted; neither turn away thy face from a poor man."

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Lansing, this 1st day of November, in the year of our Lord 1873, and of the Independence of the United States the 98th.

JOHN J. BAGLEY.

By the Governor:
DANIEL STRIKER, Secretary of State.

Proclamation of the Governor of Massachusetts.

With the advice and consent of the Council, Thursday, the 27th day of November next, is hereby designated for observance by the people of this Commonwealth as a day of Thanksgiving to God the Creator and Preserver, for the favor shown unto us during the year. This public and united recognition and acknowledgement of human dependence upon Infinite Power is such a proper and dutiful act that we ought to be grateful for the adoption by the nation of a custom established by the earliest settlers of our Massachusetts colonies. As we gather in our homes and our places of worship on the day appointed, let us specially remember with humble and hearty thanks,—

That we have been given another year of opportunity for doing good, and that such a large degree of health has generally prevailed among our citizens;

That most of our industries have prospered, that our storehouses are filled with an abundant harvest, and that we have suffered so little from the great fire in our chief city;

That broader and more systematic efforts than heretofore have been made to raise the fallen, comfort the distressed, succor the unfortunate, and rescue those who are pursuing careers of vice and crime;

That our country abides in the love of peace and concord, that there is a lively disposition among our people toward the reform of abuses, and that they manifest an enlarged purpose to secure the proper discharge of official trusts.

And we offer up our thanksgivings, and petition that the stroke of financial disaster may fall lightly upon our heads, let us not forget to give tangible evidence that we remember the suffering and the needy, whose numbers are not likely to decrease during the winter near at hand. Let us cultivate that benevolent spirit which has its origin in the fountain of all good, and promote Christian fellowship by ministering to those of our neighbors on whom the burdens of life lie heavily. With gratitude for the mercies of the past, let us seek wisdom from above to guide us in the future, that our feet may be kept in the paths of rectitude, and that our days may be a blessing to ourselves and those with whom we associate.

WILLIAM B. WASHBURN.

BLACK AND WHITE.

A Terrible Fight Between Negroes and White Men in Arkansas—Four of the Latter Killed—The Murder Caused by Lying Hog-Thieves.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 6.—Yesterday two negroes driving a two-horse team stole some hogs from Mr. Eagle, one of the leading farmers of Lonake County. On missing his hogs, Mr. Eagle, in company with two of his kinsmen and Mr. Joseph Sullivan, started in pursuit. One of Eagle's companions was an officer. About dark, the party came up with the negroes and took them in charge, after a little struggle. The team went on home. During the night the two negroes escaped and reported in the neighborhood, composed principally of negroes, that the Ku-Klux had attacked them. They raised a posse of about thirty negroes to go in pursuit of them. This forenoon Eagle and his company proceeded in search of the two hog-thieves, when they were suddenly confronted by an armed body of negroes and fired upon, the volley killing all three of the Eagles and mortally wounding Sullivan. On hearing of the affair, the Sheriff of Lonake County summoned fifty men and went in search of the perpetrators of the deed. The killing occurred near the line of this (Pulaski) county and Lonake. The [illegible] or went down to-night to hold an inquest [illegible].

SOMETHING FOR NOTHING.

The Latest Device for Swindling the Unwary.

Exposure of the "Union Furnishing Company" and Its Mode of Operation.

Enormous Profits Made by the Sale of Worthless Articles.

An Establishment of Which Every One Should Beware.

"Cheap John" is an institution which, however it may flourish in poverty-stricken, uneducated Europe, gains but a very insecure foothold among the free institutions of enlightened America, and has but a very precarious existence indeed in the West, where poverty and ignorance are comparatively but little met with. But even in Chicago one can find establishments in which the proprietor collects all sorts of odds and ends, purchased at second-hand from needy proprietors, and resells them at a huge profit to the casual customer, and, though he hunt for a long time, he will succeed in finding but one or two of them in the whole city. The great thing to which these establishments look for support is the fact that there are always and everywhere to be found a number of people who are continually on the lookout for "bargains;" they have what may be called chronic cheapomania,—are perpetually looking and longing for opportunities of giving their ready money in change for some article which appears to them to be of fabulously greater value than the price demanded. Everything is fish that comes into the cheapomaniac's net. He, or oftener she (for the mania is one which is almost entirely monopolized by the fairer sex), is perpetually peering into pawnshop windows, or jostling her way among crowds in auction rooms to "pick up"—that is their pet expression—articles the value of which they, in their astuteness, possess an accurate knowledge, but of which the less astute proprietor is ignorant. How often they are doomed to disappointment they alone can tell, and it is a subject of which they remain uniformly reticent, but it is safe to say that it occurs quite frequently enough to retain in full force the truth of the ancient remark that the fools are not all dead yet. And as long as there are fools living there will be knaves to take advantage of their folly.

Considerable excitement has been aroused of late in Chicago and the surrounding States by the sending around of a handbill, setting forth the quasi-philanthropic project of a concern called the "Union Furnishing Company (organized under the United States laws)," and whose business is conducted by George B. Hodge & Co., managers, Nos. 783 and 785 State street, in this city. These philanthropists hold forth such inducements to customers as give rise to the idea that they are the emissaries of a Vanderbilt or other capitalist, who takes the means of their agency to clothe the naked poor, and satisfy the wants of the needy, at prices which of themselves show their purely charitable intention. The Company's circular explains their business thoroughly. Without reproducing the document in full, the invitation extended by the proprietors may be stated as follows: Every month or two they offer to the world, for sale, at sacrifice prices, a quantity of goods, their catalogue being divided under the heads of Dry Goods, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Handkerchiefs, Ladies' and Gents' Hose, Glassware, etc., Boots and Shoes, Cutlery and Hardware, Silver-Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, Fancy Goods, Stationery, etc., and the Standard Poets. It will be seen that the wants of all classes of society are thought of,—the luxuries are by no means forgotten, and intellectual culture is specially provided for in the department last mentioned. The list of articles under each of the heads is very voluminous, and any party "about to furnish" would, on reading them, decide that the Union Furnishing Company was the place for him to lay his money out. The extreme benevolence of the Company, however, is only fully learned when a close examination of the handbill reveals the fact that for $1 a shareholder can pick out and appropriate any one article advertised, and a shareholder's certificate can be purchased for the modest little sum of 25 cents. The handbill sets forth that, in the sale which comes off on Dec. 17, no less than $500,000 will be offered, so that there is room for all; the oppressed of the avaricious retailers can one and all find relief at the small cost of $1 for the article wished for, and a preliminary 25 cent payment to become a shareholder in the Company. The latter payment is essential. No one can become a privileged buyer without making it; but then, they say, what is 25 cents? The shareholder, as he glances over the list, cannot fail to be struck with the bargains before him. What can he do in the dry goods line with his $1.25? He can buy either twelve yards of black alpaca, or one pair of lace curtains, or five good cloth caps for boys, if he is troubled with olive-branches; or two German counterpanes, or fifteen yards of sheeting, very fine and extra width; or a fine Aberdeen shawl, or twelve yards of cotton flannel, or a lady's fashionable hat (latest style, trimmed), or any one out of about 200 articles or lots of articles in the dry goods line. In the gents' furnishing line he can suit himself with kid gloves, merino drawers, flannel shirts, etc., at marvelous figures, the acme of bachelors' bargains being reached in the dollar's worth which is represented by "ten pairs linen reversible cuffs, five boxes linen-finished collars, and a fashionable silk necktie." And yet the houses of Field, Leiter & Co., J. V. Farwell & Co., Hamlin, Hale & Co., and the rest, continue not only to exist, but also to flourish. Handkerchiefs are to be thrown away; ladies' and gents' hose are to be sacrificed; glassware, boots, and shoes, and cutlery are to be disposed of at figures which cause the most stony-hearted to sigh for the Company, and wonder how long they can keep the thing going, without coming down with a crash. The rising Mendelssohn can here find musical instruments,—violins and bows, genuine D flutes, guitars, and banjos,—all for the little price aforementioned. But it is in the fancy-goods and jewelry line that the Company suffer most. Among the fancy articles is one called "Common-Sense, Leather-Bound, &c.," which, of course, no one possessing the acumen to become the Company's shareholder and customer would have any necessity to invest in. The question arises, however, whether the unfortunate benefactors have too much of that commodity themselves to dispose of. The list of jewelry is particularly rich and inviting. For the same little sum one can choose from the following articles:

1 telescope pen-holder with gold pen.
1 ladies' cluster Alaska diamond pin.
1 plain gold ring, 14 k.
1 gents' cluster Alaska diamond ring.
1 Ladies' cluster Alaska diamond ring.
1 gents' cluster Alaska diamond bosom-pin with guard-chain.
1 gents' hair guard-chain, gold-plated mountings.
1 gents' California guard-chain.
1 gents' California cluster pin.
1 gents' solid gold Masonic pin, with square, compass, and letter G.
1 set handsome sleeve-buttons.

It is in the list of jewelry that the charitable intent of the Company culminated,—that their pure-hearted benevolence is made most apparent. Such men as the projectors of this charitable enterprise should not be unsung; and, since the above faint tribute to, and weak description of, their eleemosynary intentions was written, a TRIBUNE reporter was detailed to call upon the President and Directors of the Company, at their warehouses, Nos. 783 and 785 State street, and interview them upon the subject of the approaching sacrifice.

The warehouses were found, and the reporter entered with feelings somewhat akin to those the high priest used to indulge in when entering the sanctum sanctorum of the ark. He could not bring himself to ask for the President of the Company, nor, in fact, any of the major philanthropists, so he contented himself with inquiring for a member of the "Union Furnishing Company." His request was answered by a fat, well-favored young philanthropist with clothes on his back, and a general air of comfort pervading his person which suggested anything rather than that self-abnegation was the mainspring of his existence. The well-favored philanthropist, when he heard the reporter's mission, excused himself for a [illegible], during which time the reporter [illegible] hand notes, mentally, of its appearance. Its general air was decidedly "cheap John" in its character. The office may have presented a better appearance, but it was locked up close behind the retiring philanthropist, which the learned Sergt. Buzfuz would have characterized as a circumstance suspicious in itself. Round the room, on the floor, piled carelessly upon shelves and heaped promiscuously on long deal-tables of the impromptu kind, which look so nice when carefully covered, at balls and banquets, lay a heterogeneous mass of different goods and materials, dry goods with a very second-handish appearance being in the ascendant. Banjos, guitars, Indian clubs, concertinas, boots, paper-collars, flutes, felt hats, violins, carpet slippers, and numerous other articles of vertu lay here and there, occupying about three times as much room as they would if arranged in anything like decent order. During the ten minutes in which he waited for the reappearance of the U. F. C. philanthropist, the reporter looked through the mass to detect an article for which he would be willing to give just 25 cents for the privilege of buying, and then $1 to buy it; but he was unsuccessful. He then decided that the room in which he sat was the mere packing-room of the establishment, a speculation which was strengthened by the presence of several boxes with two addresses on them—one to the original purchaser, another to the Company, put on when the goods were returned. When the rising philanthropist got through his business in the dark room, he placed himself at the reporter's disposal, and expressed himself ready to answer any questions that might be asked of him. A lively dialogue ensued.

In response to the questions put to him, the philanthropist said that the handbill headed "Established! Popular! Original!" had been entered according to act of Congress, which enabled them to use the reassuring parenthesis "(organized under the United States laws)"; that the Company had no President or Directors, but was run by George B. Hodge; that the latter's surname began with an "H," and not with a "D," as some spiteful people have hinted; that the business was such as not to require such an enormous capital as might be supposed; that the capital employed was some $30,000; that by shrewd financiering Mr. Hodge managed to buy the $500,000 worth of goods to be distributed in December next; that the Company does not really sell things cheaper than ordinary retail stores do; that the statement in the hand-bill that "We sell goods from 100 to 500 per cent cheaper than the same goods can be bought at any retail store in America," was only the sensational advertising that is necessary to the success of a huge undertaking; that all the goods owned by the Union Furnishing Company were those the reporter saw before him; that they never carried a large stock, but kept continually turning over a little one; that the continual receipts from customers kept the Company going; that the city provides them with a great deal of trade, but that the bulk of the orders come from the country.

The reporter remarked that the payment of the 25 cents installment necessary to become a shareholder and maker of a dollar purchase must have footed up to something pretty handsome, inasmuch as he held in his hand a shareholder's certificate numbered 518,070. "Oh!" said the philanthropist, "the revenue must not be calculated upon these numbers. Although these certificates have reached that number, but a small portion of them have been sold. We have lots of agents. To anybody wishing to become an agent we send a number of these certificates and allow him 20 per cent commission on their sale. He can sell as many of them as he likes. What he does with those he don't sell is no business of ours."

The reporter hinted that the agents must have great temptation to sell the certificates and retain 100 per cent rather than 20 per cent of the proceeds, and asked what the Company would do in the event of a purchaser's claiming the privilege of buying on a certificate, duly purchased from an agent, who had failed to make return of said certificate. The philanthropist's response was ready, but not assuring. "In a case of that kind," he said, "the purchaser would suffer. We could not sell to him. He should take care that he buys from a responsible party." The reporter hinted that the Company should have none but responsible agents, but his remarks failed to be received with favor.

"To come to the point, then," said the reporter, "does not the bulk of your profit arise from the sale of these certificates?"

U. F. Co. Philanthropist—No, sir; our profit arises from the sale of these goods.

Reporter—How much will your December sales come to?

U. F. Co. Philanthropist—Not more than $22,000.

Reporter—How can you make profits when you, for instance, sell an opera-glass with screw extension for a dollar? Will you show me one of your dollar opera-glasses?

The Company were out of them. There wasn't one of them to be found. The reporter mentioned one or two other articles of considerably greater value than the $1.25, but they were "not in stock, either." The reporter, in despair, asked where the Company made their profit, as the young philanthropist had confessed that they had an eye to the main chance after all. Strange to say it was on the jewelry. "Yes," said the U. F. Co. philanthropist, "there are some few articles on which we lose from 30 to 40 per cent, but on the bulk of our sales we clear from 200 to 300, and even 400, per cent profit. Our main hold is the jewelry. To judge by our country orders, one would suppose that the country people lived upon jewelry. Our Alaska-diamond rings, our fourteen-karat chains and heavily-jeweled lockets are what the profit comes in on. Now here (producing a ring resplendent with gilt and crystal) is a ring of which we sell quite a large number. That ring costs us just 13 cents, so that a dollar profit is left to us on the sale of one of them. Here is another ring (producing a plain ring of the wedding species); this sells at the same price. This costs—well, if I sell one of them rings for a dollar, I make about 99 cents profit."

The reporter expressed a wish to enter the U. F. Co. philanthropic project as a sleeping partner, but a quiet, negative smile was the only response to his offer. Having broken the ice, the young philanthropist became more communicative. They made money out of the rustic fondness for cheap jewelry. After jewelry, the country-folks' demand was mostly for fancy articles, such as musical instruments, reticules, writing-desks, on all of which there was a handsome profit. Out of 100 articles which they sold, probably there would be about 20 per cent on which a small loss could be made; on the remaining 80 an enormous profit would be realized.

The reporter by this time began to think that he understood the way in which the Company sacrificed themselves, and left the place, after thanking the young philanthropist for his courtesy in general, and for his extreme frankness in particular.

There was but one thing left to do to satisfy the reporter fully as to the nature of the business. The foot of the Union Furnishing Company's handbill bore the following announcement, which, as an indorsement from three highly-respectable companies, were hard to get over, and which, the reporter felt, must carry weight with an ever-gullible public, for good or evil:

READ THIS FROM THE EXPRESS COMPANIES.

This is to certify that George B. Hodge & Co., of this city, are shipping, through the offices of our respective companies, large quantities of goods, C. O. D., to their customers throughout the Union, that those who wish are allowed to examine the goods before paying for them, and that the goods invariably give satisfaction, and are taken out of our office and paid for. (Signed) AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY.

CHICAGO, 1873.

This the reporter showed to Mr. Anson Gorton, agent of the Adams Express Company, to Mr. H. D. Colvin, agent of the United States Express Company, and to an employe of the American Express Company. Mr. Gorton said that the certificate was totally unauthorized by him and gave him no end of trouble, inasmuch as he was perpetually bothered with communications from the country, asking for information as to George B. Hodge & Co.'s standing, etc. Mr. Colvin expressed himself in pretty much the same terms, and the employe of the American Express Company had no knowledge of such a certificate having been issued out of their office. At the same time, the agents of the companies said that the goods were sent C. O. D., and with the permission to retain them if they did not suit. But, thought the reporter, as he bent his weary steps towards the brown-stone building, if they do send the goods back they lose the original 25 cents anyway. Take it altogether, the Fourth Grand Sale by the Union Furnishing Company (organized under the United States laws, and with a copyrighted hand-bill), is not a scheme out of which the 25-cent stockholders, at any rate, will be apt to make rapid fortunes, whatever may be the end of the projecting philanthropists.

OUR NEW LIBRARIAN.

Chicago seems to have drawn a prize in securing the services of Mr. William F. Poole as Superintendent of the Public Library. The following flattering encomiums are from the Boston papers:

From the Transcript.

Mr. William F. Poole, of the Cincinnati Public Library, has accepted a very flattering offer to take charge of the Public Library in Chicago. He will enter upon his new duties after the dedication of the [illegible] Library building in Cincinnati, in December. Mr. Poole's mission appears to be the organization of public libraries—a work in which he has no superior in the country.

From the Advertiser.

William F. Poole, Esq., for the last two or three years Librarian of the Public Library in Cincinnati, is about to retire from that position, having accepted a corresponding position in Chicago. Cincinnati has now one of the best, if not quite the best, Public Libraries in the West. The wealth and public spirit of the city have been for the last few years greatly interested in that direction, and the result is a large and exceedingly valuable collection of books, accessible at all times to the public, and a new library building admirably suited to the purpose. The Chicago Library dates only from the great fire, and is not yet in working order. It is to be built up from the foundation. To start with, there are about 7,000 volumes, mostly English donations, but no library. It has, moreover, an annual income of $50,000, immediately available for the purchase of books. With the return of more favorable times, this sum will doubtless be increased. A popular circulating library is to be opened in rented quarters forthwith, and before the new Library building which it is proposed to place on the old Post-office site, is completed.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

A complete change of bill is announced at Hooley's charming theatre, "Clouds" being taken off for some reason and "East Lynne" substituted by request. The cast will be as follows:

Sir Francis Levison	Mr. J. W. Blaisdell
Archibald Carlyle	Mr. J. J. Sullivan
Earl Mont Severn	Mr. Russell Soggs
Mr. Dill	Mr. S. Reed
Richard Hare	Mr. W. N. Otis
Justice Hare	Mr. W. B. Arnold
Capt. Thorne	Mr. Walter Etynge
Officer	Mr. A. Dunbar
Lady Isabel, Madame Vine,	Miss Kate Meek
Barbara Hare	Miss Fanny Mathias
Miss Corny Carlyle	Mrs. C. F. Maeder
Joyce	Miss Genevive Howard
Wilson	Miss Sadie Jackson
Susanne	Miss Mary Rivers

THE REV. DR. CHAPIN'S LECTURE.

Patrons of the Star Lecture Course listened last evening, at Kingsbury Hall, to a speaker of national reputation,—the Rev. Dr. Chapin, of New York. The audience was unusually large, and more than ordinarily apathetic. Nor could the latter characteristic be regarded as a fault, for there was little occasion given by the discourse for the expression of assent, approval, or appreciation. Dr. Chapin, it appears, had been called upon, by the enterprising young gentlemen who have made the Star Lecture Course so successful a series of agreeable discourses, to write for the benefit of a Chicago audience an entirely new lecture. Dr. Chapin assented and compiled that which he delivered last night. "Building and Being" was the title, suggested without doubt by the characteristic feature of Chicago. The title was a happy one, and probably suggested the thoughts which followed. The theme of the lecture was, so far as could be discerned, the duality of existence as exhibited by a man's physical being and his achievements, which duality was extended in its application to national and social life. Around this tenuous thread, often apparently lost sight of, the lecturer clustered a host of epigrams, which were showered down upon the audience with generous profusion. The sentences were all nicely rounded, and the ideas clothed in pretty language; and, though not often original, were generally striking. But there was no argument to hold the attention of the audience, and, if any one individual in that audience retains in his memory a single thought of the speaker, he does well. The lecture was a new one, and perhaps hastily written. It was worthy of its author in point of elegance of diction, brilliancy of illustration, and in force and finish of delivery. But it was not what could be justly termed a popular lecture, inasmuch as it did not hold the attention of the people.

The Rev. Newman Hall will lecture next week in the Star Course.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

James Clark went to Bridewell, at Banyon's suggestion, for six months, because he was light-fingered.

Thomas Roach tried to tap a till in the Exposition Building. He was caught and yesterday fined $50 by Banyon.

An important meeting of the lady Directors of the Orphan Asylum will be held at the institution at 10 this forenoon.

A meeting of the Board of the Woman's Aid Association will be held at No. 51 LaSalle street at 10 o'clock Saturday forenoon.

John H. McGuire was before Commissioner Hoyne, yesterday, for selling liquor without a license. He was held in $1,000 bail.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Old People's Home at No. 1245 Indiana avenue, at half-past 2 this afternoon.

The Everitt Literary Society meets this evening in the parlors of the Union Park Congregational Church. Orations, debates, etc., will be the order of exercises.

Mary Dwyer, alias Mary Jones, was held to the Criminal Court in bail of $300, for snatching the back hair from the head of Lydia Boyd as she was walking up State street.

The Rev. S. McChesney will preach at the union meetings in the First M. E. Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets, at 8 o'clock this evening. All are invited.

William Longedale is a sneak-thief, and larceny was yesterday proven against him, but it was thought better not to trouble the Criminal Court, so he was sent to Bridewell for six months as a vagrant.

The case of John Tracy, Pat Hearnes, Bridget O'Brien, and three others, who robbed the sailor John Houston, a full account of which was given at the time, was continued till to-morrow.

The alarm of fire from Box 37, at 1 o'clock this morning, was caused by fire being discovered under the sidewalk in front of No. 646 Clark street; loss nominal. The fire is supposed to have been started by an incendiary.

The State Line Steamship Company, a new line running between New York and Liverpool, has established a branch office in this city at No. 60 Clark street, which is in charge of Mr. J. E. Earle as General Western Agent.

Mary Palmer is an old acquaintance at the West Side Police Court. She was suffering from delirium tremens when brought into court. Justice Scully sent her to Bridewell for a month, in order that her head might get clear.

Nicholas Coones was discharged by Commissioner Simeon W. King, yesterday, upon the charge of detaining letters belonging to W. J. Tuson, of Boston. The evidence showed that he had no intention of doing anything wrong.

A boy named William Marsh, aged 13 years, had his left hand cut off, yesterday evening, in a machine in the box factory of Mears & Bates, located near the Chicago Avenue Police Station. He was removed to his home, No. 95 George street.

Charles Johnson and a confederate broke into No. 440 Michigan avenue and stole from Mr. Henry Warner a lot of clothing and silver, valued at $500. The case was continued by Banyon till Nov. 15, under bail of $2,000, in order that the partner of Johnson could be arrested.

The lunches which have been given by the ladies of Trinity Episcopal Church realized about $1,000. Yesterday's proceeds,—amounting to $200,—will be given to St. Luke's Hospital. A little episode connected with the lunches was the presentation of a beautiful set of vases to a member of the congregation.

Work on the Chicago & Paducah Railroad is going rapidly forward, and there is every prospect that the road will be completed to Paducah before the end of next year. A large number of men are at work grading south of Windsor, Shelby County, Ill., the present terminus of the road.

John Kennedy is a brute. He spends the money he earns in drink, and, maddened by Bridgeport poison, goes home and maltreats his wife Mary. Her story in court yesterday was truly pitiful. Banyon expressed to John his great abhorrence of him, and sent him to Bridewell for six months.

Yesterday morning, a switchman, named A. M. Strayer, was seriously injured by being caught between two cars of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway, at the Canal street depot. He was removed to his residence, corner of Lincoln and Hubbard streets, where he was attended by Dr. Baxter.

Mrs. Kate N. Doggett will deliver a lecture on "Art" before the Chicago Christian Union this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The Mendelssohn Quintette Club will give a concert this evening at the Union Park Congregational Church for the benefit of the Union. The friends of the Union and lovers of music should attend in a body.

Mr. W. S. Scribner, who was arrested on Wednesday on the charge of attempting to pass counterfeit money, was discharged by Commissioner Hoyne yesterday. It was shown that the prisoner had no intention of passing counterfeit money. Mr. Scribner exhibited letters from [illegible]

Gen. Sheridan, and Robert T. Lincoln testified to his good character.

Yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a man named George Paulus was found dead in his bed at No. 615 Larrabee street. The night previous, he retired in apparent good health, but very much intoxicated. He had been drinking freely for some time. The deceased was 42 years of age, and leaves a wife and five children. The Coroner held an inquest, and the jury returned a verdict of death from the excessive use of liquor.

A man named Timothy Jordan, residing at 142 East Twelfth street, died very suddenly yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock. Jordan was an expressman, and about 1 o'clock he went home to dinner. After getting through dinner he went for a pail of water, and, not returning, his wife went to look for him, and found him leaning over the banisters, dead. He was quite a hard drinker, and it is thought this may have had something to do with his sudden death.

A verdant youth short of funds, and desiring to "raise the wind," to enable him to "go on a bust," wandered into the County Clerk's office yesterday afternoon with a superannuated wolf's skin, for which he asked $3 bounty. On being informed that the county ceased paying bounty some two years ago, the irate youth threw the skin into the fire in the court-room, and at the same time closed the damper. The smell made it convenient for the employes of the office to step around the corner until its fragrance had somewhat abated.

Work on the new lake tunnel has been pushed vigorously during the past month, the soil favoring rapid excavation. The amount accomplished up to yesterday was 6,400 feet, of which 487 feet had been dug during the month. This leaves 5,960 feet to be mined yet. At the Illinois street shaft, 1,000 feet have been excavated; at the Franklin street shaft, 800 feet; at the Polk street shaft, 200 feet; and the Waller street shaft has been sunk to its full depth. There is no reason yet to feel sure that the operations at the new crib shaft will prove successful. The toss of a new silver half dollar is as reliable as success on this work.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning the body of a young man named James Heany was found in Miner's coal yard, near Church place. The body was conveyed to the Deering Street Police Station, where it was examined by Dr. Bidwell, who said that deceased had died of strangulation, while in the act of vomiting. Heany had been at the Catholic Fair at St. Bridget's Church the evening before, and was ejected because of his intoxicated condition. A police officer arrested him, but subsequently gave him into the hands of some of his friends, who promised to take him home. They did not fulfill their promise, but carried him into the coal-yard where he was found, and laid him on the flat of his back, on a board. It is supposed he began to vomit while in this position, and was strangled. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of death from strangulation.

A moderate-sized audience attended the lecture of the Rev. Mr. McClellan, of Manchester, England, delivered yesterday evening in the First Baptist Church. The speaker's object was to interest Baptists in this country in a new Baptist College which it was desired to found near Manchester. The great difficulty in England seemed to be that the churches were rapidly becoming open communion churches, and that this could not be prevented without some large school of theology to educate Baptist ministers. It was proposed to erect such a college near Manchester at a cost of $60,000, and Mr. McClellan had come to this country in the hope of raising $20,000 toward this cause. The lecture consisted mainly of a citation of instances to show that close communion Baptists were rapidly losing ground in England. At the close of the lecture a collection was taken up, and arrangements will be made to assist the reverend gentleman in his mission.

At the meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners yesterday, which was attended by all the members, the Fire-Marshal was instructed to purchase the quantity of buttons necessary to ornament the uniform of the Department. Engine Company No. 14 was allowed to accept a small donation from Charles Woelfer, and use it for company purposes. William H. Rust, driver of Babcock No. 1, was arraigned for carelessness in driving into Truck No. 2, while going to a fire, and upsetting his own machine. The case was taken under advisement. The resignation of James Dunne, tendered under charges, was accepted. Written opinions from Messrs. Dixon and Burling, architects, relative to the unsafe condition of the building Nos. 134, 136, and 138 West Lake street, owned by Philip Hick and occupied as a planing-mill by Edward A. Hartell, were read, and the owner and occupant were served with notices to appear before the Board and show cause why the premises should not be pronounced a public nuisance. John Dognan, lately head watchman at the Sherman House, was reappointed as a special policeman for the new Tremont House. The hour being late, the Board decided not to have a trial of the Cincinnati steam fire-engine, as proposed on the previous day, preferring to postpone it until this afternoon.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Woman Shot at Midnight by Her Husband's Mistress--The Bloody Deed Planned by the Husband.

From the Detroit Free Press, Nov. 4.

On Tuesday last a man named Lyman Arnold, a business man at Avoka, Steuben County, N. Y., left the town without informing his wife or friends of his departure, and before night it was discovered that he had forged notes and checks to the amount of $900 and obtained the cash on them. He was the husband of a very estimable woman, his second wife, and is the father or four or five children. From some words he let drop the day before it was thought that he had started for Detroit, and a telegram was sent here. The Chief of Police gave the case to Detective Bishop, and the Detective began working it up. After sending the telegram, the route taken by Arnold was more exactly ascertained, and Deputy Sheriff E. B. Higgins, of Avoka, started on the trail. He was fortunate to find the forger at Niagara Falls, just as he was preparing to come West, and he took him back to Avoka, arriving there Thursday to find that a cold-blooded and fiendish murder had been committed during his absence. Living in the village was a young woman named Emeline Tower, who had once worked for Arnold as a domestic. There was talk that the two were more intimate than they should have been, and the village gossip had created unpleasantness in Arnold's family, so that Miss Tower did not visit the house, and was not on speaking terms with Mrs. Arnold. There was, however, no suspicion of a separation between man and wife, or of the horrible crime to grow out of the scandal. Arnold was supposed to be an honest man, and there were those who took his side and defended him.

Wednesday night, about midnight, Mrs. Arnold, who was sleeping alone, was aroused by having a bullet sent into her head, which passed out of her mouth. She had been sleeping soundly, and the first intimation of danger was the bullet in her face. As she sprang up the person in the room fired two more shots, both taking effect in Mrs. Arnold's body, and both producing fatal wounds. There was no light in the room, but in the darkness Mrs. Arnold heard the rustle of a dress and discovered a female figure. As soon as the wife fell back dying, this figure fled. It was some time before any of the children came down stairs, they having been chloroformed, as was afterward ascertained. They aroused the neighbors at once, and the dying woman made her statement about the female figure, though at the time it was thought she was out of her mind and was speaking at random. It was found that the person who committed the deed had effected entrance by climbing upon the summer kitchen and then raising one of the chamber windows of the house. Miss Tower knew of this route, but no one else outside of the family. Thursday morning, after the murder had become known throughout the village, and after she had discussed the affair in common with others, Miss Tower took the cars for Detroit. This circumstance, in connection with the hint dropped by Arnold that he was coming this way, led to the belief that the two were connected with the murder, and were going off together. Another telegram arrived here asking that the women be watched. She arrived here Saturday morning, and registered herself at the Cass House under the name of Mrs. Hunt. The same morning a trunk belonging to Arnold arrived by express, marked "Mrs. L. Hunt, Cass Hotel, Detroit," indicating that the pair had arranged their plans together, and were to meet here.

Arnold, of course, did not reach here, being under arrest. The woman waited until Saturday, and then, perhaps thinking that he had been captured, she took the train to Dexter, and from there drove out to her uncle's, seven miles north, in the Township of Linden. Bishop had kept track of her movements, and, when Sheriff Higgins arrived here Saturday night, the detective was ready to go with him. Sunday they went to Dexter, and then, procuring a carriage, drove to Linden, reaching the house where Miss Tower was stopping two hours after the family had retired. She was called up and arrested, but was the least excited of the three, bearing herself coolly, and not even exhibiting any curiosity to know the charge against her. In her trunk was found a revolver with three empty chambers, and the ball brought along by the Sheriff from the scene of the murder was an exact fit for the weapon. Further than this, she had a bottle partly filled with chloroform. On her way into the city she was informed of the murder and the arrest of Arnold, but she had few questions to ask, no excuses to offer for her conduct, and up to yesterday noon, when she started for New York, she had not shed a tear.

The woman is 26 years of age, of medium height, and quite handsome. One to look at her or to study her face would never dream that she had the heart of a fiend. The Sheriff is positive that she is the midnight stranger who did the shooting.

The Saturday night previous to the murder, when Arnold was at home, some one entered the house, chloroformed the family, and went out without creating an alarm or removing anything. It is now thought that he and Miss Tower had planned the murder for that night, but that after entering the house her courage failed her, or Arnold asked for further delay. He had been getting ready for flight two weeks previous, and had his notes and checks forged, presented and paid so quickly and quietly that there was no time for detection. He intended to start for Detroit Tuesday, but he missed the train and then had to alter his course for fear that he would be pursued and arrested for his forgeries. There was nothing to have prevented the pair from eloping together and journeying whereso-ever they desired, and this fact makes the murder stand out in a more brutal and bloodthirsty light.

The wife had been very patient under the scandal, clinging to her husband in spite of all.

THE POLARIS.

Arrival of the Remaining Survivors at Dundee.

From the Dundee (Scotland) Advertiser, Oct. 23.

Yesterday morning the steamship Erik, Capt. Walker, arrived at Dundee from the whale fishing, bringing the remaining survivors of the Polaris expedition—R. W. D. Bryan, the astronomer; J. W. Booth, the fireman, and J. B. Mauch, seaman. They have little to add to what is already known.

In the winter quarters the men passed a very pleasant time—little of that dire experience which Arctic explorers have too frequently shared falling to their lot. Having regard to the surroundings there was little ground of complaint, and, with the exception of slight manifestations of rheumatism, the condition of the men was splendid. This is verified by the robust appearance and healthy glow which brightens the faces of the three survivors. In May of this year the men had the opportunity of seeing the partial eclipse of the sun, and they described the spectacle as being very grand. In the spring of the year two rather important sledge excursions were undertaken, the design being to learn more particularly the relative position of certain districts. The first locality visited was that of Rensselaer Harbor, where Kane wintered. The remains of the expedition were discovered, consisting of bits of wood, crockery, broken glass, bottles, nails, &c. These were strewn along the rocks. But a most melancholy spectacle was presented. Two members of the expedition, Baker and Schubert, had been buried there, and it was found that the cairns of stones which had been heaped on the tombs had been pulled down. Portions of human bodies were found here and there, and the natives stated that the bears had torn up the remains. At Port Foulke, where Hayes wintered, there were not so many vestiges of encampment. At this place Sonntag, who was the astronomer, was interred, and near the spot were many bones. The report of the Esquimaux was, that some natives had been at Foulke, and that, being in want of wood, they took the coffin and left the body on the surface of the ground. A stone slab was got near by, and on it was cut the name of the deceased officer. A store had been built at Port Foulke by Hayes, and a quantity of provision and other material were stowed in it. A few years ago, a number of natives made a descent upon it, and, having accidentally set fire to a flask of powder, it exploded and killed four or five of them. The men of the Polaris' crew were not without company during their stay at Lifeboat Cove. Altogether, they were visited by no less than 101 natives, the impression being that all the inhabitants of that part of the country had made excursions to their quarters. The natives made themselves very useful, and in no respect more so than in furnishing clothes to the unfortunate explorers.

As the death of Capt. Hall is invested with the greatest interest, the three men who came to Dundee yesterday were asked to state whatever they knew with respect to it. They, however, declined to say one word with respect to it, adding that they were of opinion, looking to the official inquiry now being conducted, and at which they contemplate being examined, that it would be imprudent for them to do so. We are therefore left in the dark as much as before on this subject.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Missouri Republican* has changed its title to St. Louis *Republican*, and has increased its dimensions, being now a seven-column eight-page sheet.

—The last German who marched out of France was 22 and good-looking. This is history.

—The New York *Times* argues in favor of a reduction of the wages of domestic servants. How would it work on some of our public ones?

—The trial of Marshal Bazaine is proceeding in the very room where Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette listened to the "Marriage of Figaro," by Beaumarchais.

—Harry A. Briscoe, Prosecuting Attorney of Lawrence County, Ill., while in a fit Friday morning of last week, fell in the fire and was so badly burned that he died.

—The Rome (N. Y.) *Sentinel* perpetrates the following: "Father, was Greeley elected?" asked an unsophisticated twelve-year-old of his Republican sire. Starting up with astonishment, the latter answered, "No; why do you ask such a foolish question?" "Because," said the boy, "you said last fall if Greeley was elected there would be a panic, and everybody says there is a panic now, so I thought Greeley must have been elected." That boy will make his mark.

—The transportation of the first crop of tea from Hong Kong to New York is worthy of mention. The Quang Se sailed from Hong Kong, Sept. 27, 1873, and, after a delay of three days at Yokohama, arrived in San Francisco Oct. 27, 1873. Her immense cargo, consisting of rice and tea, was discharged in two days' time, and of this, more than 1,000 tons of tea were aboard the train for New York. They do quick work at the Pacific Mail Company's dock. In seven days' time the tea will be at its journey's end, and Gothamites will be supping tea forty days out of China.—*San Francisco Alta.*

—Supt. Day, of the Des Moines & Minnesota Railway, writes from Cleveland, Ohio, that he has visited Cincinnati and Chicago, and so far has found only cash iron. The iron men don't want any bonds. Mr. Day has now gone to Pittsburgh.—*Des Moines Register.*

—Des Moines and Burlington (Ia.,) are formally announced in the Governor's proclamation as cities of the first-class. Marion, Linn County, and Lansing, Allamakee County, are published as cities of the second class.

—One of the things you read of recently occurred in Wilmington, Del. A man was detected hurrying away from a butcher's stall with a steak which he had stolen under his coat. A policeman followed him to his home, and, peeping through the window, saw him give the steak to his children, who devoured it raw. Upon report of this being made to the butcher, his bosom so glowed with benevolent sympathy that, instead of prosecuting, he sent the starving family a large basket of meat and a little cash to buy wood to cook it.

—The Knoxville side of the Knox County-seat question have procured an opinion from the Hon. W. C. Goudy, of Chicago, that the donations made by Galesburg to procure the county seat are not valid. Judge Trumbull told Galesburg the other day that they were valid. The county-seat election takes place on the 11th inst., and the canvass is growing decidedly warm.

—Here is the latest dodge in the way of petty thieving at Davenport, Ia. A plainly-dressed girl calls at a residence and informs the lady of the house that her mistress wants to borrow a silver cake-basket, as she expects company to tea. This girl ascertained that the ladies were on intimate terms. The basket is delivered to the girl, who departs, never to return. Three ladies in one neighborhood on the bluffs lost cake-baskets in this way, all in one afternoon, last week.

—The old "Crockwell House," Anamosa, Ia., was burned to the ground, except three bare and cracked and tottering walls, on Tuesday night of last week. It was built by C. S. D. Crockwell in 1851, and was the first brick house ever put up in Anamosa. Oddly enough, adds the *Eureka*, "this is the first dwelling house ever entirely destroyed by fire inside the corporation of Anamosa. Some years ago a residence owned by G. H. Ford, near the foot of the 'Big Hill,' outside the corporation, was burned down, but the building was very old and nearly worthless."

THE CORNELL INVESTIGATION.

ALBANY, Nov. 6.—The Commission to investigate the charges against the Hon. Ezra Cornell, consisting of Gov. Seymour, John D. VanBuren and the Hon. William A. Wheeler, met to-day and began the investigation.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6—11 a. m.—Market unchanged. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Flour, 27@28s. Wheat—winter, 11s 10d@12s 3d; spring, 11s 3d@12s 2d; white, 12s 10d@13s; club, 13s 3d@13s 6d. Corn, 32s 3d. Pork, 72s 6d. Lard, 39s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6—1:30 p. m.—Lard, 38s 3d. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6—5 p. m.—For cotton afloat prices irregular; middling uplands, 8¼d; Orleans, 9d; sales 10,000 bales; American, 5,400; speculation and export, 3,000.

Breadstuffs quiet. Corn, 30s 6d. Lard, 39s. 3d. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Nov. 6—5 p. m.—Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £73,000. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank on balance to-day is £42,000. Consols for money, 92⅛; on account, 92⅛@92⅜. United States bonds—5-20s of '65, 92⅞; do of '67, 96⅞; 10-40's, 90⅞; new 5s, 90. Erie, 34⅞.

Turpentine, 31s 6d@31s 9d.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 6,000,000 francs during the past week. Rentes, 57f 20c.

ANTWERP, Nov. 6.—Petroleum, 37¼f for fine pale American.

The Live-Stock Markets.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Nov. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,483; shipments, 1,579. The market is less active, buyers holding off. Shipping inquiries are light. Sales were made of Colorado Texan steers at $2.25; through Texan cows at $1.10@1.25; Colorado steers at $3.25; through Texan cows at $1.00.

HOGS—Extreme range, $3.00@3.15; market dull and weak.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—BEEVES—To-day's receipts, 79 cars or 1,360 head, making 2,490 head for three days, against 2,776 for the same time last week. The market was very weak at previous prices, and several cars remained unsold. The poorest to best native steers and oxen sold from 8c per lb, to dress 55 lbs to gross cwt, to 12c per lb, to dress 57 lbs, with a few extras at 12¼c; fair to good Texans sold at 8@8½c per lb. No common through Texans were shown. Sales include 8 cars Illinois steers, av 8@7½ cwt, at 10@12c per lb; 3 cars do, av 6¾ cwt, at 10¼c; 3 cars do, av 6¾ cwt, at 10¼@10½c; 3 cars do, av 4½ cwt, at 8@8½c; 1 car prime do, av 8¼ cwt, at 11@12¼c; 3 cars State steers, av 7 cwt, at 10¼c; 3 cars Indiana do, av 7½ cwt, at 5c; 5 cars Ohio, av 7½ cwt, at scant 11c; and 5 cars Kentucky steers, av 7 cwt, at 10¼c. Dressed beef was dull at 7½@8c per lb for Texan, and 8@10c for native.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 21 cars, or 4,330 head, making 7,756 for three days, against 8,330 for the same time last week. Sheep were dull at 3¼@5¼c per lb. Lambs were a shade firmer with a moderate demand at 6@7c per lb; fair to prime at 10c. Sales include 1 car sheep, 100 lbs, at 5¼c per lb; 1 car of Ohio, 81 lbs, at 4¼c; 1 car do, 80 lbs, at 4¼c; 2 cars do, 90 lbs, at 7c; 1 car Michigan, 92 lbs, at 5¼c; 1 car of State lambs, 64 lbs, at 6c; and 1 car do, 77 lbs, at 6¼c.

SWINE—Arrivals, 68 cars, or 8,250 hogs, making 26,030 for three days. Live hogs were slow at 4¼@4¾c per lb. The city demand was active at 5@5¼c, with light sales.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Nov. 6.—CATTLE—Arrivals, 69 cars. Best, $5.25@5.75; medium, $4.00@4.40; common, $3.50@3.90; stockers, $2.25@3.75.

HOGS—Arrivals, 66 cars. Best Philadelphia, $4.00@4.10; Yorks, $3.50@3.90.

SHEEP—Arrivals, 6 cars. Best, $4.50@4.75; medium, $3.75@4.50; common, $3.00@3.50; New Orleans, $6.00.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including 31 cars reported to arrive, 1,360 head, making the total for the week thus far of 7,769 head, or 457 cars. Market the worst of the season. Not sufficient sales to establish prices. Owners in many instances are selling for home prices, losing freight and expenses. Buyers refused to take hold. The bulk of the cattle received will be shipped East in first hands. Sales 300 Illinois steers, averaging 1,308@1,370 lbs, at $5.25@6.12; 70 head Indiana steers, averaging 1,160@1,311 lbs, at $4.00@4.75; 66 head Cherokee steers, averaging 1,086@1,253 lbs, at $4.20@5.20; 18 Texas steers, averaging 1,008 lbs, at $7.00; 100 Kansas steers, averaging 1,547 lbs, at $4.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 5,810 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 19,000 head. Market dull at $2.87½@5.20 for Canada lambs; $4.75@5.00 for Canada sheep. Western sheep, $3.75@4.50.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 4,060 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 30,900 head, against 26,300 head for the same time last week. Market quiet at 10 per cent off from yesterday's prices. Sales 200 head Michigan hogs, averaging 560 lbs, at $3.00@3.50.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.—CATTLE—Very dull, and ½@¾c lower. The very best on sale to-day, 4¾@6¼c; that generally rated first in quality, 3¾c; medium or good fair quality, 3¼@4c. Receipts, 30,200; sales, 20,013.

HOGS—In moderate demand at 5¾@6¼c. Receipts, 6,400.

SHEEP—Dull and lower at 4@5c. Receipts, 3,321.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The movement continues slow with commission houses, but there is rather more activity in jobbing branches, with a fair Western trade. The market for cottons is more active, at reduced prices. Cotton flannels are steadier, in good request, and firm. Wool prints are less active. Worsted dress goods are in fair demand at $7.50 for packages. Hosiery and Cardigan jackets sold low at auction to-day.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—COTTON—In better request, but lower; middling upland, 13¾c; futures closed easier.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unsettled. Receipts, 13,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $4.85@5.50; common to good extra, $5.75@6.15; good to choice, $6.20@6.90; white wheat extra, $6.90@7.50; extra Ohio, $5.90@7.65; St. Louis, $6.25@10.50. Rye flour heavy, at $4.30@5.25. Corn meal—Western, $3.10@3.65. Wheat heavy, unsettled, and lower. Receipts, 369,000 bu. No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.32; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.33@1.35; Iowa spring, $1.28@1.30; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.38; No. 1 Minnesota, $1.40; choice winter red Western, $1.50. Rye quiet and nominal; Western and State, 85@93c. Barley dull and lower; inferior Western, $1.00; two-rowed State, $1.25@1.30. Malt dull and drooping. Corn heavy and lower; receipts, 256,000 bu; prime Western mixed, 58¼@59c. Oats lower, with a moderate business; receipts, 65,000 bu; new mixed Western, afloat, 45@46c; white, 46@47¼c.

EGGS—Dull and unchanged.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio, 19¼@22¼c; stock on hand, 63,000 bags. Sugar dull and unsettled; fair to good refining, 6¼@6⅝c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Lower; crude, 5¼c; refined, 15c.

TURPENTINE—Lower at 39@39½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and weak; new mess, $15.00. Beef dull; plain mess, $8.50@10.00; extra, $12.00@13.00. Beef hams dull; common and choice, $18.00@22.75; tierce dull and unsettled. Cut meats quiet; middles dull; long clear, 8c, spot; long and short clear, December and January, 6¾@6¾c. Lard dull and lower; steam, 7½@7 3-16c, spot; 7¼c November; 7¼c December.

BUTTER—Dull and heavy; good to fine Western firkins, 22@26c.

CHEESE—Dull at 13@13½c.

WHISKY—A shade easier at 90¼@90½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; red, $1.45@1.50; amber, $1.58@1.63; white, $1.70@1.80. Rye held at 85c@86. Corn quiet and firm; yellow, 65c; mixed Western, 63@65c. Oats firm; white, 48@49½c; mixed, 45@46c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

WHISKY—At 94c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat inactive; market bare of spring. Corn quiet, but firm; sales, 28,800 bu at 40c for No. 2 in lots; 49½c for sample; 50c for Toledo. Oats dull; nominally 40c. Rye neglected. Barley firm and in fair demand; sales, 10,000 bu No. 2 Chicago at $1.40.

FREIGHTS—Unsettled; 12¼@12½c for wheat, 10¾@11c for corn, 7@7½c for oats.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unsettled; lower to sell. Wheat dull and lower; No. 3 red fall salable early at 98c, but would not bring this at close; No. 2 red Western sold at $1.43@1.45, but $1.40 was the best bid at the close. Corn dull and lower. No. 2, 35c in the east elevator; 34c for November, 6¾@37c for December. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 30@30½c in elevator. Barley dull; Wisconsin, $1.35; choice to fancy Minnesota, $1.45@1.50. Rye dull at 61c.

WHISKY—Steady at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $13.00. Bulk meats and bacon dull; only a small order trade. Lard dull; round lots of prime steam sold at auction at $6.55 seller January at Keokuk, Iowa.

HOGS—Lower at $3.00@3.50; most sales at $3.25@3.40; receipts, 2,730.

CATTLE—Only a local demand at unchanged prices.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Grain market dull and inactive, but firm and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Steady and firm.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; amber Michigan, $1.34½ cash; $1.36 seller December; No. 2 red, $1.30½ cash; $1.34@1.35 seller December. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged.

FREIGHTS—Steady; to Buffalo, 4½@5c; to Oswego, 8¼@9c.

CLOVER SEED—$4.75.

RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 4,000; oats, 2,000.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 600 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 31,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Nov. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra, $1.46; No. 1, $1.40½; amber, $1.31. Corn steady; yellow, 47c. Oats in good demand at 37c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.05½; No. 2, $1.00½, cash; $1.00¾, November or December. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2, 29c. Corn firm; No. 2, 39½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 64c. Barley steady; No. 2, $1.37.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 9c; to Oswego, 12¼c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 101,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 191,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull at $6.40@6.75. Wheat dull at $1.30@1.33. Corn steady at 43@45c. Rye dull and lower at 70@71c. Oats and barley dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; new jobbing, $12.00. Lard—Kettle, unchanged; sales of steam at 6¾@¾c cash; 6¾c for December. Bulk meats—Sales of new shoulders at 5¼c; clear old at 4½@5c; new, 5¼c; clear rib, old, at 5@5¼c; new at 5¼c. Bacon firmer; shoulders, 6@6¼c; clear rib sides, 6c; clear, 6¼c.

HOGS—Stronger; light grades at $3.70@3.85; heavy, $3.50@3.70.

WHISKY—Irregular; sales at 85@86c, chiefly at 85c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active, but unchanged. Wheat active; prices steady. Corn steady; mixed Western, 63c. Oats dull; mixed Western, 46@48c; white, 50@51c. Rye quiet.

PROVISIONS—Dull; mess pork, $14.00@15.00; old and new bulk shoulders, 6⅞c; clear rib, 5¼@5¼c. Bacon shoulders, 7½@8c; clear rib, 7¼@7½c. Lard, 7¼@7½c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

COFFEE—Nominal.

WHISKEY—Dull at 93c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.40. Corn unchanged. Barley dull.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; treble, $7.25@8.55; family, $9.00@10.00. Corn easier at 72½@73c; yellow and white, 76c. Oats dull at 52c.

BRAN—Dull at $1.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $15.25. Dry salt shoulders dull and easier at 7¼c. Bacon dull; shoulders, 7¼c; clear rib, 7c; clear, 8c. Hams dull at 9¼c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull. Molasses lower. Others unchanged.

COTTON—In active demand; sales 5,750 bales; prices lower; good ordinary to strict good ordinary, 12¼@13¼c; low middling to strict low middling, 13½@14c; middling to good middling, 14¾@15¼c. Receipts 4,691 bales; no exports; stock, 78,419 bales.

MONETARY—Gold, 106¼; currency, 3@3¼. Sterling—Bank, 13; sight, 1¼@2¼ premium.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED..........Nov. 6.

Schr L. McDonald, Manistee, lumber.
Scow J. M. Hill, Manistee, lumber.
Schr S. G. Andrews, Manistee, lumber.
Stmr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, lumber.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr American Union, Cleveland, coal.
Scow Mary Helen, White Lake, lumber.
Schr C. Gordon, St. Joseph, lumber.
Schr Live Oak, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Driver, Ludington, lumber.
Barge Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge City of Erie, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge City of Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Eliza Garland, Erie, coal.
Schr Geo. C. Finney, Oswego, coal.
Barge Maria Martin, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Gallatin, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Trader, Grand Haven, apples.
Schr Mariner, Manitowoc, wood.
Schr Fisher, Mack's Pier, wood.
Schr Winnie Wing, East Saginaw, salt.
Schr Mary Copley, Oswego, salt.
Schr Tri-Color, Holland, staves.
Schr Arrow, Holland, staves.
Stm barge Monitor, South Haven, wood.
Scow S. P. Wilson, South Haven, wood.
Schr Hattie Howard, Muskegon, slabs.
Schr Lumberman, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Antares, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Arcturus, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Raleigh, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Willie Laurit, Muskegon, lumber.
Scow Lillie Gray, Paul's Pier, lumber.
Scow Granger, Willard's Pier, lumber.
Schr F. B. Stockbridge, Saugatuck, lumber.
Prop Roanoke, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Two Brothers, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, lumber.
Scow Rowena, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Robert Campbell, Good Harbor, wood.
Schr M. Lyon, Muskegon, lumber.
Scow Milton, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Queen of the West, Muskegon, lumber.
Scow Coaster, Muskegon, slabs.
Schr Gipsey, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Racine, Muskegon, lumber.

CLEARED..........Nov. 6.

Schr C. Michelson, Ludington, 9,000 bu oats.
Schr Harmony, Manistee, 20 tons hay, 200 bu oats, 50 brls beef.
Schr John Miner, Sandusky, 19,900 bu corn.
Schr Alice Richards, Buffalo, 19,000 bu corn.
Schr Sunrise, Buffalo, 29,000 bu corn.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, 318 hides, 27 brls oil, and sundries.
Schr Prince Alfred, Kingston, 16,970 bu corn.
Schr Jennie, Sheboygan, 3,300 bu corn.
Scow Pascagoula, South Haven, 5 tons iron, 5 tons coal.
Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, 500 bu corn, 500 bu oats, and sundries.
Schr R. Simmons, Muskegon, 3,000 bu corn.
Schr L. A. Burton, Pere Marquette, 50 tons feed.
Schr Jennie Graham, Kingston, 22,407 bu corn.
Schr R. C. Crawford, Collingwood, 19,026 bu corn.
Schr Mariner, Manitowoc, 1,900 bu corn.
Bark Wenona, Kingston, 21,312 bu corn.
Schr Tri-Color, Holland, 800 bu corn.
Schr Alice, Buffalo, 19,126 bu corn.
Schr Pamlico, Buffalo, 26,000 bu corn.
Schr C. Gordon, Benton Harbor, 15 brls oil, and sundries.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 15,000 bu oats, 50 brls pork, and sundries.
Prop Alaska, Buffalo, 200 brls flour.
Prop Alaska, Erie, 33,000 bu wheat, 7,000 bu corn, 2,000 bu oats, 2,000 brls flour, 1,000 pigs lead, 200 bales hay.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Prop G. J. Truesdell, De Pere, 80 brls pork, 9 brls whisky, 70 brls apples, and sundries.
Schr W. G. Grant, Buffalo, 14,000 bu wheat.
Bark J. P. Marsh, Cleveland, 30,110 bu oats.
Scow Mary Helen, White Lake, 50 brls pork, 20 brls beef, 20 brls oil, 3 tons feed.
Prop Empire State, Buffalo, 16,000 bu corn, 7,979 bu wheat, 120 brls flour, 700 bags flax-seed, 50 boxes garden-seed; Mackinac, 50 brls flour, 75 pkgs groceries.

Lake Freights

Were less active at 7c for corn and 8c for wheat by sail and 10c for wheat by steam to Buffalo. The engagements were: To Buffalo—Prop Empire State, wheat at 10c, and corn through; schrs J. Platt and Anglo-Saxon, corn at 7c. To Ogdensburgh—Schrs Hattie Wells and Montgomery, corn on private terms. To Cleveland—Schr Golden Fleece, oats at 5½c; two vessels not named, corn at 6¾c. Total, 8; capacity equal to 20,000 bu wheat, 140,000 bu corn, 40,000 bu oats. The barges Russell and Graves were taken in the afternoon for corn to Buffalo at 7c; capacity about 90,000 bu.

Obstructions at the Mouth of Detroit River.

The following official notice of the location of obstructions at the mouth of Detroit River is of interest to mariners:

OFFICE UNITED STATES LAKE SURVEY, DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 21, 1873.

E. P. Dorr, Esq., Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: Referring to your letter of Sept. 23, I now give a list of the principal dangers to navigation, not shown on map of west end of Lake Erie. The stage of water to which the depths are referred is that of July, 1873, which is the average stage for several years past. The water now is half a foot lower; bearings are true.

First—Shoal with 13½ feet on it, bears south by west ¾ from west Bois Blanc Light-House, distant 3½ miles. It bears southwest from Bar Point, distant 1½ miles. It has 20 feet of water all around it; best channel is to east of it.

Second—Shoal with 14 feet water on it. Bears south ¾ west from Bar Point; distance, 3 1-10 miles.

Third—Shoal with 14½ feet of water on it. Bears from Bar Point, south ¾ east; distance, 2½ miles. This shoal is in range with Bar Point and west of Bois Blanc Island. Heavy vessels should keep to west of shoals 2 and 3.

Fourth—Shoal with 13 feet of water on it. Bears southeast by south ½ south from Bar Point, distance 2 4-5 miles, being in range with Bar Point and south end of Sugar Island. This is a part of the shoal of which I wrote you on Sept. 30.

These shoals will be at once put on the Lake Survey Chart of West End of Lake Erie. As the stage of water when that survey was made was about 2 feet lower than in July, 1873, the shoals will have 2 feet less water on them than that given in this letter. When you receive corrected charts you may return all the uncorrected charts of west end of Lake Erie then in hand at Buffalo to this office.

A heavy vessel having passed about 200 yards east of shoal No. 1, which will probably be buoyed, should then steer south-by-west ¾ west for three miles before hauling up for the east end of the lake. Very respectfully yours, C. B. COMSTOCK, Maj. of Engs. and Brev. Brig. Gen.

The Steamer City of Toledo Brought Into Harbor.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 6.—A dispatch to Hibbard & Vance states that the revenue-cutter Andrew Johnson, with the assistance of two tugs, had pulled the steamer City of Toledo to the outer bar. A later special to the Engleman Company from Capt. Saveland, at 9 o'clock this evening, reports the City of Toledo off and in harbor at Manistee.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 6.—PASSED DOWN—Props Ira Owen and barge, Allegheny and barges; schrs Atwater, Emma Hutchinson, Thomas Parsons, Blazing Star, Trumpff, Metropolis, Fleetwing, M. S. Higgie, S. J. Luff, O. Culver, Gibson, John Burth, F. M. Gifford, Wabash, W. S. Crosthwaite, T. Sims, America, Swallow, A. H. Moss, Exile, L. Rawson, Montpelier.

PASSED UP—Props Yosemite, China, Craig, Idaho, East Saginaw; schrs Owasco, C. A. Burton.

WIND—Northeast.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 6.—PASSED UP—Props Vanderbilt, N. Mills and barges, Howard and barges, M. Pringle and barges, Minneapolis, Birkhead and barges; schr W. Burt.

PASSED DOWN—Prop Keweenaw; bark Peshtigo; schrs Maggie McRae, Skinner, Narragansett, Montcalm.

WIND—Northeast.

Illinois & Michigan Canal.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Nov. 6—1:20 p. m.—ARRIVED—Deer Park, Ottawa, 8,000 bu oats; Harriet, Seneca, 7,500 bu oats; Chrries Steel, Willow Springs, 90 yds stone; H. S. Carpenter, Sag, 89 yds stone; Reliance, Lemont, 80 yds stone; J. H. Walker, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Edwin Walker, Jr., Lemont, 89 yds stone; Advance, Lemont, 70 yds stone; Col. Manning, Lemont, 93 yds stone; Eclipse, Lemont, 66 yds stone; Traveler, Lemont, 79 yds stone; Isabella, Utica, 7,000 bu oats; Ilidore, Seneca, 5,900 bu corn.

CLEARED—Elizabeth, Lockport, 5,019 bu wheat; North Star, Ottawa, 91 m lumber; Industry, Morris, 51 brls apples, 9,467 lbs merchandise; Eclipse, Lemont.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—ARRIVED—Gen. Sherman, Seneca, 6,100 bu corn; prop Whale, Seneca, 4,000 bu oats; Friendship, Seneca, 6,700 bu corn; J. Harrington, Willow Springs, 43 tons ice.

CLEARED—R. E. Goodell, 160 brls salt; Ottawa, 322 brls salt, Morris; Drill, East Morris, light; Legraux, 81,008 ft lumber, 18 tons coal, 1,500 head cabbage, 10 brls oil; LaSalle, 80 brls salt, Morris; Lily, Morris, 2,079 ft lumber; Danube, Joliet, 66,742 ft lumber, 35,700 lath.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Confessions of an Invalid.

Published as a warning and for the benefit of young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, &c., by one who has cured himself. Supplying the means of self-cure, and sent free of charge. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Box [illegible], Brooklyn, N. Y.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 6.

Notwithstanding the gloomy aspect of affairs in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and St. Louis, finances are working with reasonable smoothness here in Chicago yet. Money is tight, and the banks are lending but little, though, in the present aspect of affairs throughout the country, they could not be expected to lend very freely. The aggregate of deposits at the banks is increasing a little, but bankers say that the greatest item of increase is in the number of collections that come through the banks of this city. The great bulk of the collection business that used to be divided among all the Western cities is now done through the banks of Chicago. This is not a profitable business, except as it is indirectly the means of concentrating money in this city as a financial centre, but it shows that there is a wide-spread confidence in the Chicago banks. We have every reason to believe that, in respect to the great majority of the banks in this city, this confidence is well founded, and that, whatever may happen in the progress of the great financial upheaval now being experienced throughout the country, all the now most prominent banks will continue firm as rocks.

There is still an active demand for New York exchange, and the supply is very small. The rate for sales between banks is 50c per $1,000 premium.

A somewhat extended inquiry among the wholesale merchants of this city elicits the information that they are selling almost—some say quite—as many goods as at this time last year. Some of the wholesale grocers and clothing dealers say that their sales for September have even exceeded those for the same month of last year. This is certainly an exception to the rule in all other cities, and it can be accounted for only on the presumption that dealers in the country who used to buy large bills in New York and other Eastern cities, are now not buying half so much anywhere, but what they *do* buy, they get mainly in Chicago; thus the general decrease of business has been the means of concentrating a greater proportion of it in Chicago. The wholesale merchants also report more satisfactory collections in the country than they could have expected. There is, however, a reverse side to the condition of trade. The grain trade is much depressed. There is not near as much grain going forward to the East as should be at this season of the year, and the currency is steadily being shipped Eastward to make exchange. The business of almost every kind of manufacturers here, as in other cities, is prostrate. The retail trade of the city is also very meagre.

The continued decline in the price of gold corroborates the reports of the decrease of the importing trade in the past few weeks. As remarked yesterday, the decrease in the demand for gold to pay duties is depressing the price, but the question naturally arises: If the payments for duties fall off so largely, where is the Government to get the gold to pay the interest on the public debt, and for the expenses of the Navy and the foreign diplomatic and consular offices? The annual aggregate of these is about $200,000,000 per annum. It is true the Treasury has now on hand an unusually large amount of coin, but the payment of the November and January interest dues will largely diminish the Treasury accumulation, and if the receipts for duties continue as small as now during the next four months, the Treasury will at no time have any surplus to sell, and on the other hand, may have scarcely enough to meet all the demands on it that *must* be paid in coin. It is at least quite certain that the Treasury cannot accumulate any amount of coin with any view to specie resumption. There was a time when the surplus revenue might have been used to accumulate a fund of coin for specie resumption, but Mr. Boutwell chose to spend that surplus in a foolish policy of buying bonds that were not due instead of using it to pay off the greenbacks, and that opportunity was allowed to pass unimproved. It will be a good many years before there is any surplus revenue again. The only thing that can be done with greenbacks now to keep them at par with gold is to make them convertible into bonds bearing interest. As we have pointed out on former occasions, it does not matter whether these bonds are re-convertible into greenbacks or not, the effect of their issue will be *to contract the greenbacks*. In order to supply the country with an adequate volume of currency, it will therefore be necessary to have *free banking* and allow the banks to issue all the currency that can be kept in circulation.

THE MARINE COMPANY.

The Marine Company publishes the following announcement:

All new business with this institution will, from this date, be transacted under the tenth section of the amendment to the charter, which is as follows:

"SEC. 10. The stockholders in this corporation shall, as to all funds deposited as savings and in trust with said corporation, while they are stockholders, be individually liable *to the extent of their stock*, and shall so continue for six months after transfer of the same notwithstanding such transfer."

All moneys hereafter paid in will be deposited in trust.

This would seem to imply that, under the charter, or the amendment thereto, there are three kinds of deposits received at this institution, viz. Savings deposits, deposits for which nobody is liable, and deposits for which somebody is liable to the amount of his stock. Under the National Banking law, stockholders are liable for deposits to double the amount of their stock.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	112	112¼
U. S. 5-20s of '62	105¼	106
U. S. 5-20s of '64	105¾	106¼
U. S. 5-20s of '65	106⅜	107¼
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	108⅞	109⅜
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	110⅜	111 @111¼
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	109⅞	110¾@110¾
10-40s	104½	105 @106
U. S. 5s (new issue)	104¾	105 @105½
U. S. currency 6s	108⅞	108¾
Gold (full weight)	105⅛	106
Gold coupons	105⅛	106
Gold exchange		106⅝
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	106	@108
Chicago City 7s		99 and int.
Cook County 7s		99 and int.
Town, county and city 10 per cent bonds		95@ 97½

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Money loaned at 6 per cent@1-16, and closed at 7 currency. Gold declined to 106⅛, and closed at 106⅛. Carrying rates were 6@6 1-16 per cent, closing at 6.

The clearings were $46,000,000.

Sterling was dull and lower; 60 days, 104½; commercial bills almost unsalable.

Customs receipts, $206,000.

The Treasury disbursements were $299,000. Sterling to the amount of £5,000 was received at the Assay Office to-day, making a total of £109,087 to date.

It is stated at the Clearing-House that the capital of the Central National Bank will be reduced to $2,000,000.

Governments closed steady at lowest point of the day. State bonds were dull and lower.

Stocks were strong at an advance of ¼, and closed at a relapse of ¼ from the highest point. The heaviest transactions were in Western Union, Lake Shore, and New York Central. Erie common declined from 39⅛ to 38⅛, and preferred from ¼ to 59; but the former rallied later to 39⅛. Panama advanced from 79⅛ to 81; New York Central ranged at 78@78⅜; Lake Shore at 60½@61⅜; Wabash at 35⅛@36⅜; Rock Island at 83⅞@86; Western Union at 46@49⅛.

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Sterling, 105½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	112½	Coupons, '67	110⅜
Coupons, '62	105½	Coupons, '68	110
Coupons, '64	106½	10-40s	105⅛
Coupons, '65	107½	Currency 6s	109
Coupons, '65 (new)	109½	New 5s	105

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	84	Virginias, old	32
Tennessees, old	62	North Carolinas, old	19
Tennessees, new	62	North Carolinas, new	14
Virginias, new	35		

STOCKS.

Canton	46	St. Paul pfd	44¾
Western Union	49	Wabash	36⅛
Quicksilver	15	Wabash pfd	62
Adams Express	77½	Ft. Wayne	80
Wells Fargo	58¼	Terre Haute	5
American Express	45¼	Terre Haute pfd	22
United States Ex	48½	Chicago & Alton	85
Pacific Mail	27⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	90
New York Central	80⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	22⅜
Erie	39⅛	C., C. & C.	67⅛
Erie pfd	59	C., B. & Q.	89¼
Harlem	108	Lake Shore	62⅜
Harlem pfd	100	Indiana Central	17
Michigan Central	65	Illinois Central	88
Pittsburgh	72½	Union Pacific stock	18
Northwestern	35	Union Pacific bonds	65⅛
Northwestern pfd	55½	Central Pacific bonds	82½
Rock Island	86	Del., Lack. & West	82½
N. J. Central	89	B., H. & Erie	1¼
St. Paul	23½		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, Nov. 6:

CITY PROPERTY.

The premises No. 976 West Monroe st, dated Oct. 17; consideration, $7,000.

Ambrose st, n e corner of Leavitt st, s f, 50½x124 ft, dated Nov. 3; consideration, $1,700.

Evergreen av, s e corner of Leavitt st, n f, 26x150 ft, dated Oct. 27; consideration, $1,000.

Park av, 223 7-10 ft e of Hoyne st, n f, 28x125 ft, dated Oct. 30; consideration $3,500.

Dania av, 250 ft n of Hirsch st, e f, 25x126 ft, dated Nov. 6; consideration, $450.

Fulton st, 125 ft w of Lincoln st, s f, 25x123¼ feet, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $4,000.

Noble st, n e cor of Chapin st, w f, und ½ of 24x125 ft, dated July 10; consideration, $1,200.

Hurlbut st, 48 ft s of Wisconsin st, w f, 24x123 ft, dated June 6; consideration, $1,975.

Dayton st, 152 ft s of Clay st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 5; consideration, $1,000.

Osgood st, 140 ft n of Centre st, w f, 154 4-10x124 ft, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $13,250.

Fabins st, 250 ft s of Sophia st, w f, 125x124 ft, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $11,500.

Arnold st, 170 6-10 ft n of Thirty-eighth st, e f, 50x121 6-10 ft, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $1,700.

South Park av, 175 ft s of Thirty-second st, e f, 37½x125¼ ft, dated June 12; consideration, $6,000.

Prairie av, 112 ft s of Thirtieth st, w f, 25x177½ ft, dated Nov. 3; consideration, $4,000.

Lake st, s e cor of Leavitt st, n f, undivided ½ of Lot 20, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $3,500.

Lot 21, in Young & Rowley's s ½ Block 31 (west of railroad), Sec 33, 39, 14, dated Nov. 3; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 32, in Block 6, United States Bank Addition, dated Oct. 9; consideration, $1,900.

Lot 29, in Block 2, of s ½ Block 9, Sec 33, 39, 14, dated Sept. 27; consideration, $800.

Lot 2 of Geistfeld's west part of Block 28, Sec 5, 39, 14, dated Nov. 5; consideration, $2,400.

Oak st, bet North Wells and LaSalle sts, s f, 27 ft to alley, dated Sept. 15; consideration, $2,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 8, 9, 12, and 13, in Block 12, Egandale, dated July 3; consideration, $13,000.

Lots 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, and 18, in Block 9, Egandale, dated Aug. 15; consideration, $25,410.

Lot 28, in Tyler's Block 2, of Walker and Stinson's w ½ s w ¼ of Sec 2, 38, 14, dated June 18; consideration, $2,383.

Lots 18 and 19 in Block 3 of Phare's e ½ s w ¼ Sec 12, 38, 13, dated Oct. 13; consideration, $480.

Wabash av, bet Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth st, e f, 52 ft to alley, dated Aug. 4; consideration, $2,600.

Lots 5 to 8 in Block 2 of Block 12 of Drexel & Smith's part of w ½ s w ¼ Sec 11, 38, 14, dated Nov. 5; consideration, $9,000.

Lots 41 to 44, in same, dated Oct. 25; consideration, $9,600.

Lots 1 and 2 in Block 51, Town of Hyde Park, dated June 7; consideration, $6,850.

Lots 35, 38, 39, and 42 in Hale's part of Johnston, s ½ s e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated July 1; consideration, $3,500.

Same as the above, dated July 1; consideration, $5,500.

Lot 5, in block 8, of Eberhart & Weagel n e ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Aug. 21; consideration, $650.

Lots 37 to 42, in Block 6, of Orvis n e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 7, 38, 14, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $1,250.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 6.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	7,573	5,451	10,137	5,607
Wheat, bu	112,100	72,530	227,945	10,063
Corn, bu	81,985	45,170	241,563	4,714
Oats, bu	52,500	24,150	8,555	27,752
Rye, bu	3,150	3,361	400	712
Barley, bu	21,010	31,500	39,158	71,929
Grass seed, lbs	131,032	35,290	220,000	20,000
Flax seed, lbs	107,495	2,300		21,000
Broom-corn, lbs	119,550	14,000	40,000	21,740
Cured meats, lbs	116,780	78,750	783,958	588,900
Beef, brls	45			50
Pork, brls		4	365	2,290
Lard, lbs	46,280	2,100	132,332	21,750
Tallow, lbs	18,300	9,720	62,400	11,900
Butter, lbs	75,403	51,715	59,590	13,700
Dressed hogs, No.	75	3		
Live hogs, No.	21,509	12,656	7,024	6,845
Cattle, No.	2,237	1,759	920	1,419
Sheep, No.	1,229	471	426	
Hides, lbs	155,043	103,790	83,420	61,690
Highwines, brls	250	260	25	132
Wool, lbs	19,600	39,730	1,956	103,340
Potatoes, bu	4,017	5,726	3,010	3,269
Lumber, m feet	4,705	4,498	1,604	1,012
Shingles, m	1,680	1,945	1,340	787
Lath, m	805	480	779	83
Salt, br's	810		2,694	2,766

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,970 bu wheat; 3,448 bu corn; 4,531 bu oats; 972 bu rye; 5,370 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 350 cars wheat; 201 cars corn, 5,600 bu No. 2 do by canal; 40 cars oats; 25,500 bu No. 2 do by canal; 6 cars rye; 46 cars barley. Total (643 cars), 273,000 bu.

The Committee appointed some weeks ago to investigate the charges made in reference to the management of the Hough Elevator, submitted their report to-day, which will be found in another column. The document is lengthy, but valuable, and contains several pertinent suggestions, which, if carried out, would undoubtedly be of great benefit to the trade. A meeting has been called for 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon (Friday) to consider the report.

By an inadvertence, our last quotation of Michigan A brown sheetings was 12c per yard. It should have read 12½c.

The leading produce markets were again weak to-day, though moderately active. The continued, or rather repeated, financial troubles East caused weakness both there and here, diminishing confidence in ability to pay, and therefore increasing the disinclination to hold property, as the apparent difficulty of realizing cash therefor grows daily. In addition to this, the partial stagnation of manufacturing industries, or the diminution of pay for labor, means a lessening of consumption, even of such things as sustain the life of the body. Hence a smaller demand is looked for, which always means lower prices, even if money were plenty. Still further, the downward tendency was enhanced to-day by the avidity with which the bear interest seized upon the opportunity to sell short. These gentlemen, many of whom have nothing to lose, always rush in with a slight symptom of weakness, and often sell or try to sell, as if the end of the world is coming, when all things shall be quoted as worth just nothing at all. There are some people who, if corn were selling at 1c per bu, would sell all they could find purchasers for, firmly believing that they could fill in at ½c profit; and this class are always in their glory when the financial sky is overhung with clouds. They enacted the role of "jumpers" to-day, and carried all before them.

Domestic dry goods were in somewhat better local request, the pleasant weather of the past two or three days having witnessed increased activity in the retail trade, but the demand from the interior was without perceptible improvement, and the aggregate distribution was far from being as large as in former years at a like period. Aside from providing for immediate wants, buyers show no inclination to invest, notwithstanding unusual price inducements are offered. There was some little increase in the sales of staple and fancy groceries, but the general market was devoid of activity, and was also lacking in firmness, there being few articles that could not be bought at a concession from the quoted prices. The coffee market, which until very recently, has shown great strength, now gives evidence of weakness, and, judging from the temper of holders as manifested to-day, a decline is imminent. Sugars, syrups, molasses, and rice are unqualifiedly weak. Teas are steadily held. In the butter market a fair degree of activity was noticeable, with no appreciable change in values, holders asking, and generally obtaining, full previous rates. Cheese was quoted quiet and steady, at 13@13½c for New York factory, and at 12@13c for Western do. Coal remains dull. There was a light inquiry for bagging at steady and unchanged prices, or at 37c for stock, 34½c for Lewiston, 33½c for Otter Creek, and 32c for American and Amoskeag. No new features were developed in connection with the leather, pig-iron, paints, tobacco, and wood markets, dullness still prevailing in all those markets, with prices generally weak and unsettled. Oils sold to a fair aggregate, at generally steady prices, quotations being 17½@18c for carbon, 75@78c for extra winter lard, 98c@$1.03 for linseed, and 53c for turpentine.

The offerings of cargo lumber were liberal, and, with a fair attendance of buyers, the market was more active, though no decided change in prices occurred. Piece stuff brought $8.00, and an occasional cargo $8.25; inch boards sold for $9.00. At the yards the average business at previous prices was reported. The demand for metals and nails is still confined to small quantities, and the feeling, except for nails, is not particularly firm. The stock of nails is not large, and there is no apparent disposition to sell below the quoted rates. No change in iron, brick, naval goods, or cooperage was noticed. Wool remains quiet, and broom-corn and hops are meeting with only a light inquiry. Timothy seed was a little more active, but other varieties were quiet and nominal. The jobbing trade in apples is falling off, and the market is less firm, though fancy brands are quoted unchanged. Poultry and game were very dull, and the supply being large, dealers were offering to sell at lower figures. There was no change in hay and hides, though the local trade are taking the latter at the quoted prices, the receipts being ample. Potatoes sell readily at quotations.

Highwines were dull and nominally weak, in sympathy with grain, and being reported as held at 91c in New York. The quoted asking price here was 88c, but no bid was heard above 87c per gallon, and it is probable that 87½c could scarcely have been obtained. Holders did not offer their property under the circumstances.

Lake freights were less active at yesterday's rates, at 7c for corn and 8c for wheat to Buffalo by sail, though carriers early tried to obtain 1c advance. Shippers held off, and seemed careless about taking hold at any price, except on two cargoes, which were ordered from the East. Wheat by steam to Buffalo was taken at 10c, and was quoted at 30c on through rates to New York. A total of eight charters was reported, which will carry out 20,000 bu wheat, 140,000 bu corn, and 40,000 bu oats.

Provisions ruled dull and weak. Holders were nominally firm in their views till past noon, owing to the fact that hogs were reported stronger; but buyers would not take hold, seeing that breadstuffs were weak here, and pork was reported "lower to sell" in New York. Towards the close packers signified their willingness to make concessions, and then a fair business was done, except in meats, which were little better than nominal at a shade off the prices of yesterday. Mess pork declined 12½c per brl on cash lots, and 25c on options, while lard fell off ⅛c per lb. The favorite option is for February delivery as being the most deferred; and buyers think it probable that the depression will probably be over by the time they are called upon to pay for the property. Packing operations are progressing quite freely, the packers hoping that we are about down to hard pan. Prices are very low now, especially on lard, and the prospect is fair if there should be no further drop in breadstuffs to take the backbone out of the animal before he is cut up. The further decline in gold had something to do with the weakness to-day, bearing most heavily on exportable products. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, old, $11.50; new do, cash or seller November, $11.37½@11.40; do seller December, $10.90@11.00; seller January, $11.12½@11.25; seller February, $11.62½@11.75; prime mess pork, $10.25@10.50; extra prime do, $8.00@8.25. Lard, cash or seller November, 6¼@6⅜c for old, and 6⅝c for new, do, seller December, 6⅜c; do, seller January, 6⅜c; do, seller February, $7.10@7.12½. Green hams at 6¼@6½c; do, seller December, 6⅜@6½c; sweet pickled hams, 7½@8½c. Green shoulders at 3⅛@3¼c; do rough sides, 5c; do short ribs or long clear, 5⅛@5¼c; do short clear, 5⅜@5½c; meats 10@15 days in salt, 3½c for shoulders, 5⅛c for short ribs and long clear, and 5⅜c for short clear; boxed shoulders, seller December, 3⅜c; do Cumberlands, 5⅛@5⅜c; do short ribs or long clear, 5⅜@5⅝c; do short clear, 5⅞@5⅞c; do long cut hams, 7@7⅛c. Meats, seller January about ⅛c more than for December. Bacon is quoted at 6c for shoulders; 7c for clear ribs; 7½c for short clear; and 12@13½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess do, $9.50@9.25; beef hams, $18.00@18.50 for summer, and $20.00@21.00 for winter packed. City tallow, 6¼@6⅜c; grease quotable at 4¼@6¼c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork (new) at $11.50; 415 brls do at $11.37½; 250 brls do at 11.00; 500 brls do at 11.90; 250 brls do seller January at 11.25; 1,000 brls do seller February at 11.75; 200 brls old do at 11.50; 65 brls prime mess at $11.50; 100 tcs lard at 6⅜c; 250 tcs do at 6⅝c; 750 tcs do seller December at 6⅜c; 500 tcs do seller January at 6⅜c; 1,250 tcs do seller February at $7.10 ℔ 100 lbs; 100 boxes short ribs at 5⅜c; 1,000 pcs green hams (15 lbs) at 6½c; 1,500 pcs do (16 lbs) at 6¼c; 100 boxes long-cut do (19 lbs) at 7c; 5,000 lbs bellies at 7c, packed.

Dressed hogs remain nominal at $4.25@4.50 ℔ 100 lbs. The only sales are made on the street, the market on 'Change not having opened yet.

The following are the stocks of hog products on hand in this city on Nov. 1, 1873, as reported by the packers and warehousemen to the Secretary of the Pork Packers' Association as compared with Sept. 1 and Oct. 1, 1872:

	1873. Nov. 1.	Oct. 1.	Sept. 1.
Clear pork, brls	....	....	10
Mess pork, new, brls	7,125	10,123	34,897
Mess pork, old, brls	4,216	6,200	12,200
Prime mess pork, brls	....	46	200
Lard, tcs	1,175	10,724	27,887
Sweet pickled hams, tcs	1,876	4,611	9,446
Sweet pickled hams, brls	....	....	1,067
Canvassed hams, pcs	5,500	....	....
Bacon hams, pcs	....	10,300	57,100
Dry salted shoulders, lbs	....	....	474,293
Rough sides, lbs	....	....	18,000
Long clear middles, lbs	....	....	50,000
Short clear middles, lbs	300,000	526,074	1,479,074
Short rib middles, lbs	310,000	935,520	2,780,750
Bellies, lbs	....	50,000	160,000
Grease, pkgs	....	375	2,055

All the meats held by the jobbing trade are included. Lard held for manufacturing purposes not included.

Flour was in fair demand for white winters and one or two choice brands of spring extras, at about former prices, but other grades were weak. Exporters looked around a little, but were not willing to buy, except at a further reduction of 25c per brl, and some holders were willing to meet them half way, the weakness in wheat making them more anxious to realize, even at a present loss. The financial depression has nearly killed off the New England trade, which has heretofore been an important feature of our market. Bran was quiet and firm. Sales were reported of 25 brls white winter extras at $8.75; 150 brls do at $8.50; 100 brls do and 165 brls do (Harvest Home) at $7.50; 150 brls do at $7.45; 100 brls do at $7.00; 50 brls (no brand) at $6.50; 250 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $6.25; 100 brls brls do at $5.75; 50 brls do at $5.35½; 150 brls do at $5.25; 900 brls do on private terms; 50 brls rye on private terms; 20 brls buckwheat at $9.50. Total, 2,360 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $11.00 on track. The following were the closing prices:

Fair to good white winter	$6.75	@	7.50
Choice do	8.00	@	9.25
Red winter	5.75	@	7.00
Choice to fancy spring extras	5.00	@	6.25
Medium to good do	4.12½	@	5.00
Good to choice Minnesota	5.75	@	6.50
Patent do	8.00	@	12.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	2.87½	@	4.00
Common do	2.40	@	3.00
Rye flour	4.35	@	4.50
Buckwheat do	7.75	@	9.50
Bran	11.00	@	11.50

Wheat was dull and declined 2½@3c per bu; the day being about the heaviest experienced since the first week of the panic. The British markets were quoted easier, and New York was weak, in consequence of the continued financial depression, which also reduced the orders here for shipment, especially as it was again reported very difficult to make exchange. Added to this was the fact that receipts were larger, which increased the quantity of cash grain on the market, while buyers were few and far between. This gave the bears an opportunity to flourish the baton in the speculative crowd, which they did with a vengeance. Cash wheat was "sick." The only orders that appeared on the market were for one cargo and a few car lots, and these were soon filled, while the lower grades were almost unsalable. The bulk of the fresh receipts were taken up by capitalists, who hoped for a reaction from the extreme blueness of the day; but some of it was bought against options for December delivery, sold to the few shorts who thought it prudent to fill in. The majority of the short interest seemed anxious to sell down still further, calculating (or guessing) to be able to fill in at about 90c. Seller December opened at 98½c, declined irregularly to 96½c, rose to 96⅝c, and receded to 96½c at the close. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, opened at 98c, and closed at 96c. Northwestern No. 2 closed at 96½c in North Side houses. No. 1 spring sold at $1.00 in the Northwestern, and at 98c elsewhere. No. 3 spring closed at 86½c, and rejected was entirely nominal. Cash sales were reported of 4,000 bu No. 1 spring at 98c; 12,000 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.00; 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at 96⅝c; 2,400 bu do at 96⅜c; 23,000 bu do at 96½c; 16,400 bu do at 96⅜c; 56,400 bu do at 96½c; 2,400 bu No. 2 Northwestern at 96⅜c; 12,800 bu do at 96½c; 400 bu do at 96⅜c; 3,200 bu do at 96½c; 800 bu No. 3 spring at 90c; 400 bu do at 88c; 400 bu do at 87½c; 2,800 bu do at 87c; 10,400 bu do at 86½c. Total, 152,800 bu.

Corn was less active and very weak, declining ⅝@1c per bu, with a dull feeling ruling through the greater part of the session. Liverpool was quoted strong, but New York was off, and our shipping demand was light, which, added to the sympathy with wheat and the fact of large stocks for this season of the year, caused the heavy feeling, under a strong pressure to sell. The short interest took advantage of the situation to fill in rather freely, and toward the close the shippers bought more liberally at the inside prices reached, imparting a slightly firmer tone. The drop this week is fully 2½c, of which nearly one-half was experienced to-day. Seller December opened at 35½c, fell off ⅜c, rose to 35½c, and receded to 34½c, closing dull at 35c. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 34@34½c, closing at the inside. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 closed at 34½c, and high mixed at 34½c. Seller May sold at 44c. Rejected closed at 33c. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu high mixed at 35c; 30,400 bu do at 34⅝c; 2,400 bu do at 34½c; 4,000 bu No. 2 at 34⅝c; 41,400 bu do at 34½c; 58,200 bu do at 34¼c; 64,800 bu do at 34c; 1,600 bu rejected at 33½c; 12,400 bu do at 33½c; 2,000 bu do at 33c; 6,000 bu high mixed at 36c, afloat. Total, 226,800 bu.

Oats were active, but weak; declining nearly 1c per bu under a strong pressure to sell, which almost carried the market off its feet at one time. New York was weak, and the reported shipments of yesterday had fallen off to almost nothing, while the receipts continue liberal, though showing a slight falling off in volume. Seller December opened at 27½c early, but closed firmer at 27⅜c. Seller the month or cash No. 2 sold at 26⅞@27c, closing at 26½c. Seller January was nominal at 28@28½c. Rejected sold at 26c, but was reported to have been subsequently offered at 24c. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu No. 1 at 30c; 31,600 bu No. 2 at 27c; 18,400 bu do at 26⅞c; 10,000 bu do at 26⅝c; 29,200 bu do at 26½c; 5,000 bu do at 26½c; 2,400 bu No. 2 white at 27c; 2,400 bu do at 26⅞c; 600 bu rejected at 26c. Total, 100,200 bu.

Rye was quiet and easier, in sympathy with the general dullness, though the receipts were again small. The market opened apparently firm at yesterday's quotations, at 61c, but fell off to 60c at the close. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 61c; 800 bu do at 60c; 450 bu rejected at 58c; and 300 bu by sample at 68c. Total, 2,300 bu.

Barley was dull and 5c lower, the general weakness being too much for holders, some of whom seemed to grow scared and willing to sell out at almost anything they could get. There were very few who seemed willing to name a price at which they would buy. No. 2 opened at $1.28, but fell to $1.26 at the close. No. 3 was early offered at 86c in the Rock Island, and held at 94c in favorite houses; but at the close was dull at 85c anywhere. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 at $1.28; 1,200 bu do at $1.27; 5,800 bu do at $1.26; 1,600 bu 3 at 85c; 400 bu rejected at 65c; 3,200 bu do at 68c; 2,400 bu do at 62c; 400 bu by sample at $1.08; 400 bu do at $1.00; 1,400 bu do at 95c; 900 bu do at 90c; 400 bu do at 65c on track. Total, 19,500 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

NOV. 6—LONDON—Cargoes of wheat off coast easier, Fair average quality No. 2 spring, 58s. Cargoes of corn off coast strong at 33s 6d. There are very few cargoes of corn off coast. Cargoes of wheat on passage are moderately increased since last week, 40s 6d. LIVERPOOL—Lard, 39s 6d.

SILK.

The Silk Association of America furnishes the following statistics of silk importations at New York and San Francisco. The values represent the foreign gold cost, not including freights or duties:

	1871.	1872.	1873.
New York, October	$85,906	$77,026	$56,802
San Francisco, October	397,800	319,950	521,525
Both ports, since Jan. 1	6,208,356	5,865,981	4,522,515

Total value landed at New York, October, 1873	$1,495,633
Total value entered for warehouse, October, 1873	643,978
Balance entered for consumption, October, 1873	$852,255
Total value withdrawn from warehouse, October, 1873	504,078
Total value thrown upon market, October, 1873	$1,356,333
Difference in warehouse account, October, 1873	139,300
Total value landed, October, 1873	$1,495,633

WOOL.

Walter Brown & Son's monthly wool circular has the following:

The wool trade throughout the month of October has been in a state of inactivity, and generally unsatisfactory to all who are directly interested in the staple. The uncertainty existing as to the ultimate effect of the Wall street panic on the mercantile community was sufficient to induce most manufacturers to keep out of the market, and, before increasing their supplies, to use up what stock they had accumulated from their ample purchases six weeks or two months ago. The feeling of distrust, a consequence of the recent collapse, has induced holders of wool to accept only cash offers, or to make time sales in no instances except where the buyers were of undoubted standing. This policy has had the effect to limit transactions very much, and to cause concessions in prices to unexceptionable buyers.

Generally speaking, the condition of the wool markets is without any very material change; the stocks in Eastern cities is light, and that portion of the domestic clip still held in the interior is not large; and, with the resumption of a fair demand, there is little doubt that all the wool will be wanted, and a possibility, if not a probability, of some advance in prices.

Manufacturers, as a class, are in very good condition as regards the amount of goods on hand. Up to the beginning of the crisis they had enjoyed an exceedingly prosperous trade in their productions, and at present most of them have unsold only the accumulation of the past few weeks. The policy of many of the larger mills to stop their machinery, or to run on part time, will naturally have a good effect in preventing any surplus of goods on the market, as we think we can already see a beneficial effect from this course, in a slight improvement at the close of the month, in the sales by manufacturers' agents.

THE OUTLOOK FOR CORN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Corn is 91c, gold, in Liverpool to-day. Here, 31c, currency. I think there never was better prospect for a large profit. Stock in New England and seaboard markets small, and stock of old corn in the West scarcely more than last year, while the new crop is not three-fourths as large as that of 1873. Last December and January corn sold on the Missouri River at 14c, now 30c. The Southern demand is sure to be largely in excess of last winter, and distillers are running to full capacity. The drawback to advance this fall is the enormous ocean freights, which will be remedied by spring. Every shipyard in New England is busy, and 300 new ships are on the stocks on the Clyde. Freights on corn from New York to Liverpool should not exceed 6c next June; 35c here seller December means 39c loaded April 15, old corn, which is worth 5c more than new for export.

In view of these facts I advise farmers to hold their corn at home and not sell at the ruinous rates now current. ILLINOIS.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was active, closing at ¼@⅜c lower than on 'Change; seller the month sold at 95½@95⅝c, closing at 95⅝c; and for December at 95⅞@96c, closing at the outside. Corn was in fair demand and ⅛c lower, selling at 34⅝@34½c for December, closing at the inside. In provisions a sale was reported of 500 tcs lard at $7.10 seller February. The barges Graves and Russell were chartered for corn to Buffalo, at 7c. Capacity about 90,000 bu.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov 5.

ALCOHOL—Was easier; quotable at $1.75@1.80 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—Dealers generally report business light, only a few small orders being received each day. No change in quotations was reported, though a few cash sales have been made at slight concessions. We repeat: Choice to extra hurl, 7½@8½c; that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 4@5c.

BEANS AND PEAS—With the exception of a light inquiry for prime beans, there was little demand. Prices remain the same, as follows: Navies, $2.50@2.60; prime hand picked do $2.70@2.75; good to prime medium, $2.25@2.50; common to fair beans, $2.00@2.15. Yellow peas, $1.25; do green, $1.40@1.45.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Dealers in cements report considerable inquiry for these materials to complete contracts for sewers, etc., but few new contracts are being made, and quick lime and other materials are quiet. We quote: Stucco, $2.50@3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 ℔ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; marble dust, $8.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls) $1.10@1.15 ℔ brl; white sand, ℔ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ℔ bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.00 ℔ brl; fire brick, ℔ 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, ℔ brl, $5.00@4.00.

BUTTER—A steadily fair demand exists for the different grades, and, under moderate receipts, stocks are kept down to a comparatively low point, consequently holders are confident and are not crowding sales. We continue to quote as follows: Choice yellow, 25@30c; medium to good, 19@24c; inferior to common, 13@18c.

BAGGING—Remains quiet and steady. Orders are few and small, but stocks are in good shape, and dealers seem confident that prices will not go materially lower. We quote: Stark A, 37c; Ludlow A, 35c; Lewiston A, 34½c; American, 32c; Amoskeag A, 32c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, and 5 bu, 18½@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

CHEESE—Business continues slack at prices that have been current for a fortnight past. Country merchants are still pursuing the "hand to mouth" policy, confident that before winter sets in they will be enabled to stock up at lower prices than now prevail. We repeat our quotations: New York factory, mild, 13@13½c; Ohio factory and Western factory, do, 12@13c; lower grades, 7@11c.

COAL—Prices were again reported unchanged. Only a light business was doing, and the market was far from being strong. We quote: Lehigh prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Blossburg, $9.00; Cannel, $9.50; Lick Run, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $8.50; Indiana block, $7.50; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Minonk, $7.50; Kingston, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels sold to a fair extent at $1.40. Other goods were quiet. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.35@1.45; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.00; lard, tierces, $1.60@1.70; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, $21.00@23.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00 bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $26.00@28.00; do bucked, $33.00@35.00; flour staves, $9.50@11.00; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@40.00 per m. Sales include 1,000 pork barrels and 4 cars pork barrels at $1.40, and tierces at $1.65.

EGGS—Were dull and lower. Strictly fresh sold at 22c, and pickled lots at 15@17c.

FEATHERS—The offerings are not large but ample, as dealers are buying lightly. We again quote: Good to prime live-geese feathers, 65@67c, from first hands at jobbing price, 75@78c; 2 per cent discount for cash; chicken, 6@8c; turkey, 5@4c.

FISH—The fish trade was dull, with prices nominally unchanged. No large orders are being placed, and dealers do not now anticipate any considerable movement until after the holidays. Prices remain easy as follows: No. 1 white-fish, ½-brl, $5.40@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.20@5.40; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.20; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½-brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 38@33c; box herring scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Under this head there are no new features worthy of special comment. The inquiry is liberal—considering the dullness prevalent in other departments—and the general market exhibits a reasonable degree of firmness. Quotations are as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 9@9½c; figs, drums, 11@12c; figs, in boxes, new, 15@17c; French prunes, 13@14c; Turkish prunes, 13½@14½c; raisins, layers, new, $2.65@2.75; raisins, layers, old, $2.35@2.45; raisins, loose Muscatel, $2.75@3.00; raisins, Valencia, new, 13½@14c; Zante currants, new, 7½@7½c; old do, 6½@7c; citron, 36@38c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan, sliced, 10@10½c; Michigan quarters, 8⅜@9½c; Western do, 7½@8c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 23@24c; peaches, halves, 10@11c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 13½@14c; raspberries, 40@42c; pitted cherries, 28@30c; NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24; Naples walnuts, 27@28; Chilie walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts 8½@9c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@7½c.

GROCERIES—The condition of the grocery market has not changed perceptibly within the past twenty-four hours. Extreme quiet still prevails in all departments, and, with a few unimportant exceptions, prices are weak and variable. Coffees, which until quite recently have been held with pronounced firmness and confidence, now begin to show unmistakable signs of weakness; and sugars, syrups, molasses, and, in fact, most articles in the list are on the downward scale. The weakness is, of course, attributable to the decline in gold, the stringency of money, and the consequent extreme dullness of trade. We quote:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34½@35c; O. G. Java, 31@31½c; Java, No. 2, 29½@29½c; fancy Rio, 26½@26½c; choice do, 26@26½c; prime Rio, 25½@25½c; good do, 24½@25c; common do, 23½@24½c; roasting do, 23@23½c; Singapore Java, 28@28½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 25½@26c; do, prime, 25½@26c; Maracaibo, 25½@26½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19@19½c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14c.

RICE—Patna, 8@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@7½c; Carolina, 9@9½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12½c; crushed and powdered, 11½@11½c; granulated, 11½@11½c; A, standard, 10½@10½c; do, No. 2, 10½@10½c; B, 10½@10½c; extra C, 10½@10½c; C No. 2, 9½@10c; yellow C, No. 1, 9½@9½c; choice brown, 9½@9½c; prime do, 9½@9½c; fair do, 8½@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@9½c; fair do, 8½@9½c; common do, 7½@7½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@9½c; do prime, 8½@9½c; do, fair, 8½@8½c; common, 7½@8c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar-house syrup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 85@90c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 11@18c; cloves, 38@40c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 28@29c; nutmegs, $1.30@1.35; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6¼@6½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lilly, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5½@6c; Champaign, 6½@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—The order demand for apples is falling off, and car lots are a trifle easier, though very choice fruit brings the outside quotations. Many dealers are now laying in their winter stock. Other fruit sold at unchanged prices. We quote: Lemons, $8.00@10.00 ℔ box; inferior lemons, $7.00; oranges, $10.00 per brl; California pears, $2.75@4.00 per case. Common to choice apples, $2.50@3.50 per brl from store; do in car lots, $2.75@3.50. Catawba grapes, 11½@12½c per lb; cultivated cranberries (Cary's), $15.00 per brl; cultivated do, $12.00@14.00; Cape Cod do, $12.00@13.00 ℔ brl; wild do, $10.00@11.00. Quinces, $8.00@9.00 per brl. Sales include 7 brls green apples (Hennings); 150 brls at $3.50; 453 brls at $3.30; 300 brls at $3.25; 157 brls at $3.00.

HOPS—The market was quiet and easy, though dealers are generally holding at the old figures. It is possible that the result of the election in this city will cause an increase in the demand for beer, and consequently for hops. We quote: Prime Western, 40@45c; New York State, 50c; Bavarians, 40@43c.

HIDES—Local dealers are buying only to meet their wants from day to day, and, though the receipts continue light, the daily offerings are sufficient. There is little or no inquiry from the East. The following prices are being paid by dealers: Green city butchers', 5c; green cured, light, 8c; do, heavy, 7c; part cured, 6@7c; green calf, 13c; veal kip, 9c; dry calf, 22c; dry kip, 20c; dry salted, 15@16c; dry flint, 17@18c; deacon skins, 40@45c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

HAY—The market is without improvement. Outside orders are few, and the city trade are buying only as necessity requires. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.50@15.00; do, No. 1, $13.50@14.00; do, No. 2, $11.00@12.00; mixed, $10.00@11.00; prairie, upland, $9.00@10.00, do, midland, $8.00@9.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie; $7.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

IRON AND STEEL—There were no changes to report. Business is light, and prices easy, as follows:

Iron	3 6-10	@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5¾	@ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6	@ 6½	rates
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	℔ lb
Norway nail-rods	9½	@10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	10½	@12c	℔ lb
Cast plow steel	11½	@12c	℔ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c	℔ lb
English tool steel	20	@23	rates
English spring steel	10	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	12	@13	rates
Steel tire, ⅜-in	8¾	@ 9c	℔ lb

LEATHER—An absence of anything resembling activity is still noticeable in this branch of trade, and, while values remain nominally unchanged, there is a weak undertone to the market that promises soon to develop into a sharp decline. Below are the quotations:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$38@	40
Country harness	35@	37
Line, city, ℔ lb	40@	42
Kip, ℔ lb	66@	1.10
Kip, veals	85@	1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	27@	29
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	24@	26
Country upper	23@	25
Collar, ℔ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@	35
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@	1.35
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@	80.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00@	75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.20
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.56

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Prices were reported unchanged though easy for most of the articles mentioned. Trade is light, but satisfactory, inasmuch as it equals anticipations. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, 12x12, $12.50; do, 14x20, $13.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50; do, 20x28, $25.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

LEAD—Pig, 8½c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10½c; cut do, 11c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10½c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5½c rates; Russia iron, 22@23c; do No. 1 stained, 19@20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 37c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 36c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 25 per cent discount; fence wire, by car-load, 6½c.

NAILS—Remain steady at $4.50 rates, with a moderate demand and light stocks. We repeat: 10@60d, per keg, $4.50; 8d do, $4.75; do, 6d, $5.00; 4d and 5d do, $5.25; 3d do, $6.00; 3d do, fine, $7.50; 2d do, $7.50; clinch, $7.00.

NAVAL STORES—Were quiet and unchanged, as follows: Manila rope, ℔ lb, 17½c; sisal rope, ℔ lb, 14½@16½c; sash hemp cord, ℔ lb, 20@25c; marline, ℔ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℔ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℔ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ℔ brl, $6.00@6.00; tar, ℔ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Prices range substantially the same as on the preceding days of the week, where they may be considered steady and firm. We continue to quote: Carbon, 17½@18c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 75@78c; do, current make, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 98c; do boiled, $1.03; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 53c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

POTATOES—Peachblows sell readily at $1.10@1.15 in car lots, delivered. We note sales of 2 cars Michigan peachblows at $1.15; 1 car do at $1.12½; 1 car at $1.10, delivered.

POULTRY AND GAME—The market is liberally supplied with all kinds of poultry and game, and is very dull. Prices favor buyers for almost all descriptions: Live chickens, $1.50@2.00; do, dressed, $2.00@2.50; ducks, $2.75@3.00; do dressed, $3.25@3.50; geese, $8.00@9.00; turkeys, 8@9c; dressed do, 8@12½c; prairie chickens, $3.00@3.50; partridges, $3.50@4.00; quail, $1.25; mallard ducks, $1.50@2.00 per doz; small ducks, 85c; snipe, 75c; venison saddles, 12½@14c; hams, 13@14c.

SEEDS—Timothy was a little more active at about the same range of prices. Other seeds were quiet. We note sales of 157 bags timothy at $2.45; 55 bags ordinary at $2.35; 62 bags do at $2.30; 8 bags at $2.25; 15 bags poor at $2.00.

SALT—Orders are small, though in the aggregate a fair business was transacted at unchanged prices. Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.10; coarse diamond, C, $2.15; ground solar, $2.15; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; ground alum, $1.75.

TEAS—There was only a moderate amount of trading in this class of goods, and prices were not subjected to any quotable alteration, ranging as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 40@50c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@85c; common imperial, 50@60c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; common to good do, 65@75c; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 33@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Trade continues quiet at unchanged prices. We quote:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@90c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@32c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—In limited demand only and sells mostly at inside figures. We quote: Beech, $9.50@10.00; maple, $10.50@11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $7.00 delivered.

WOOL—Remains quiet and nominal. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* reviews the market as follows: "The sales for the week do not vary much from those of last week, the market continuing to rule quiet. The protracted dullness is having some effect on prices, and sales have been made this week at lower figures than at any previous time since the beginning of the panic. There is really no market price for any line of wool, some dealers holding their stocks at rates which prevent sales, while others are willing to meet the market. Cash buyers get considerable concessions, and sales have been made for prompt cash at prices even less than those named below. We judge that a decline of from 3 to 4 cents a pound from the highest ante-panic prices has been established on fleece wools, though, as we have said, only a portion of the trade are ready to sell at the decline." We again quote:

Tub, washed, prime	50@52c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@48c
Common dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, XXXX, light	40@43c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	36@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	40@43c
Coarse, washed	38@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	28@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	25@28c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	24@29c
Super and extra pulled	35@38c

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 6.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,956	16,820	1,097
Tuesday	1,428	16,612	1,262
Wednesday	2,237	21,309	1,229
Thursday	1,700	14,000	1,300
Total	8,321	68,741	4,888
Same time last week	10,646	92,204	4,204
Week before last	12,885	44,818	6,356

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,019	7,218	184
Tuesday	542	5,893	....
Wednesday	920	7,024	426
Total	2,481	20,135	610

CATTLE—Some idea of the utter stagnation of trade in this department of the market may be gained from the fact that the total of the day's sales fall considerably short of 1,500 head. Of the number sold only about 500 head were taken for the Eastern markets, leaving the remainder to be divided between local butchers and feeders. The prices ranged all the way from $1.50, for scalawag Texans, to $5.35 for choice native steers, with $3.25 about an average price. Telegrams from the East were discouraging enough, Buffalo being reported "off another ⅛c," while the condition of the market at other points is scarcely less unsatisfactory, so that, all things considered, the apathy of shippers is little to be wondered at. The purchase of local butchers of course was small, the present extreme dullness of the retail meat trade, and the probability that it will continue dull until after the holidays, seriously depresses the market for butchers' stuff, and nothing but a diminished supply will enable sellers to recover any part of the decline that this class of stock has recently suffered. Although cows, heifers, and common steers, such as are usually sought after by Chicago butchers, are now selling lower than at any previous period since the war, they are only in limited demand, Eastern buyers refusing to handle them at any price. A few lots are taken from day to day by feeders, but sellers must mainly depend upon Chicago butchers for the absorption of this scalawag stock, and the supply should be gauged accordingly. The more prominent sales of the day were 125 Texans, averaging 978 lbs, at $2.65—by Gregory Strader & Co.; 121 do, av 1,025 lbs, at $3.00—by Wallwork & Sunderland; 100 do, av 827 lbs, at $2.75; and 182, av 817 lbs, at $1.75—by R. Strahorn & Co. The market closed dull and heavy.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.50@5.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.00@5.40
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.25@5.00
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	4.00@4.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.75@3.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@3.65
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.50
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.25@4.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	2.75@3.75
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.60@2.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
182	Texas cattle	817	$1.75
100	Texas cattle	827	2.75
36	Texas cattle	1,039	2.00
14	Texas cattle	908	2.50
11	Texas cattle	781	1.50
19	cows	1,006	3.00
91	Texas cattle	711	1.50
16	butcher's steers	1,205	3.75
34	choice steers	1,354	5.35
121	Texas cattle	1,025	3.00
22	Texas cattle	853	2.50
22	Texas cattle	851	2.50
24	Texas cattle	805	2.25
69	Texas cattle	769	1.70
35	good steers	1,269	4.87½
16	good steers	1,208	4.75
18	good steers	1,289	4.25
19	good steers	1,222	4.30
36	medium steers	1,257	4.05
17	butcher's steers	1,144	3.50
125	Texas steers	978	2.85
16	stockers	981	2.85
18	stockers	808	3.00
16	cows	910	2.65
17	cows	831	2.50

HOGS—There was fair activity in the demand and greater firmness in prices. A falling off in the receipts of some 7,000 head strengthened the views of holders, and 5@10c advance was insisted upon. In consequence of the higher prices asked, trade opened a little slack, but finding sellers determined to gain their point, or, failing in that, to hold their stock over and take the chances of to-morrow's market, buyers soon took hold, and from 9 o'clock to the close the market ruled active and firm at $3.50@3.80 for poor to choice heavy, and at $3.60@3.85 for light.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
52	248	$3.65	86	261	$3.65	57	244	$3.65
102	204	3.75	122	321	3.70	62	190	3.65
22	163	3.75	40	252	3.65	58	294	3.80
202	304	3.75	32	191	3.80	35	321	3.85
108	271	3.70	29	185	3.70	61	281	3.85
47	462	3.90	33	274	3.65	62	201	3.50
58	240	3.60	58	224	3.65	61	203	3.60
28	178	3.70	85	283	3.60	82	258	3.60
41	186	3.75	54	196	3.80	132	236	3.70
105	244	3.80	49	191	3.80	63	243	3.70
58	185	3.70	112	270	3.70	45	351	3.80
66	273	3.60	54	300	3.85	55	300	3.50
47	321	3.75	62	240	3.60	47	302	3.85
26	228	3.80	131	276	3.80	151	200	3.60
35	285	3.40	48	316	3.80	55	275	3.50
41	195	3.65	46	290	3.65	70	221	3.60
56	246	3.70	59	233	3.70	99	391	3.75
85	189	3.85	47	257	3.65	54	300	3.85
27	245	3.70	111	161	3.70	46	299	3.65
70	221	3.60	28	254	3.60	51	315	3.75
59	241	3.65	55	252	3.75	49	321	3.65
63	180	3.70	67	222	3.75	48	332	3.75
64	263	3.65	42	249	3.55	84	252	3.80
25	190	3.80	61	188	3.75	57	202	3.85
50	221	3.80	67	296	3.75	58	298	3.60
60	253	3.75	50	290	3.80	53	317	3.80
66	273	3.60						

SHEEP—Nothing new was noted in connection with the sheep market. There was the usual inquiry from the city trade and sales were effected at about previous rates, good to choice bringing $3.50@4.00, and poor to to medium $2.75@3.25.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 6.

The supply left over from last evening was augmented this morning by several cargoes, the offerings being mostly common inch boards and piece stuff. The market was fairly attended by buyers, who bought quite freely, ten or fifteen cargoes changing hands during the day. Prices were unchanged but strong at $8.00 for piece stuff, and $9.00 for common boards. One or two cargoes of the former brought $8.25. Below are the quotations: Good and choice mill-run boards and strips, $14.00@16.00; medium boards and strips, $10.00@12.00; common do, $8.00@9.00; joists and scantling, $8.00; shingles, $3.00@3.12½; lath, $2.00.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.50; Muskegon, $2.25; Ludington, $2.25; Grand Haven, $2.00; Pentwater, $2.25; Menominee, $2.00@2.25; Oconto, $2.60@2.75; White Lake, $2.25.

AT THE YARDS.

Lath are scarce and very firm. Shingles and common lumber are also meeting with a reasonably fair interior demand. The local demand is light. Prices are without material change, as follows:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	18.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	26.00	@28.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	30.00	@32.00
A stock boards	30.00	@33.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	14.00	@16.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	13.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@[illegible]
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50	@ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.12½	@ 3.25
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $23.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $35.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $38.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $25.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	8:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill, and Louisiana, Mo	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	§ 9:45 p. m.	[illegible]
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	† 9:45 p. m.	[illegible]
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Springfield Fast Express	§ 9:45 p. m.	[illegible]
Jefferson City Express	† 9:45 p. m.	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:45 p. m.	[illegible]
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex	* 4:20 p. m.	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:20 a. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa, Streator, Peoria, and Pekin Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	* 9:10 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:20 p. m.	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	† 9:20 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp, for Omaha	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 a. m.	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:25 a. m.
Ottawa & Streator Passenger	7:20 a. m.	[illegible]
Texas Express	9:00 p. m.	7:20 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	* 8:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Springfield Express	* 8:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	* 9:10 a. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	† 9:20 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:30 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:20 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	[illegible]
b St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	[illegible]
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
b St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 6:20 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & S. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:10 a. m.	*10:00 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†10:20 p. m.	*10:40 p. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 8:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	§ 7:10 a. m.
Fast Line	†10:00 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:50 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st., also foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 94 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 7:00 a. m.	§ 8:20 a. m.
*Night Express	8:00 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.

Through sleepers for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Washington, and Baltimore every night.

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DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 277 and 279 South Clark st., corner Van Buren, Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, 277 and 279 South Clark-st.

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$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

A TRIP T[...]

Dubuque—A Re[...] in a Pay-Ca[...]

Railway-Progress—T[...] Large Wheat-Sh[...] Ente[...]

Yankton—Splendid [...] Murder—T[...]

Mennonites — Rail[...] Sioux City[...]

Special Correspondence [...]

ST. P[...]

If one would keep up [...] development of the co[...] and of the progress of [...] two or three trips every [...] requisite information. [...] Dakota could only be re[...] ride, or by an uninv[...] up the Missouri; no[...] enterprise—the touri[...] can reach Yankton, [...] ond day, by rail, and ha[...] at Sioux City by the way[...] of THE TRIBUNE have be[...] notes of my trip may in[...]

Starting from Chicag[...] of the Northwestern, o[...] Illinois Central, the wa[...] above Galena will gree[...] crossing the splendid i[...] finds himself in the wide[...]

DUBU[...]

It is beautifully situ[...] surrounded by bluffs so[...] quette and Joliet were [...] visited it in their tour [...] the Mississippi, in 1673, [...] the fall of that year, th[...] nois and down the raging [...] Michigan, and thence o[...] ian Dubuque, a Fren[...] d to the place [...] mines, and lies bu[...] high bluffs, 2 miles [...] Though many hard stor[...] he has given his name to [...] ng and populous cities [...] porated as a city in 1841 [...] Chicago. In 1850, when [...] ,000 inhabitants, and [...] trade of a large and very [...] owa is tributary [...] ufacturing interests a[...] ng, and give the [...] portance and prosperity. [...] century its bluffs hav[...] of lead, and miners are [...] strike it rich" now a[...] go.

THE WATE[...]

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A REMINIS[...]

Twenty-three years ago [...] first in Dubuque, on a [...] climbed the bluff, some 2[...] y west of the town; [...] the same. The city has [...] as a solid appearance [...] rolls by with the same [...] then; and Sinsinniwa Mo[...] consin hills to the east, [...] west, and of Illinois [...] still charm the [...] the fancy. On that qui[...] first fully realized how [...] was the Mississippi Valle[...] to the northwest, the [...] springs from the summi[...] tains; far away to the [...] miles, Itasca first pours [...] Mississippi; as far to th[...] of the Ohio sparkle [...] Virginia and New York [...] 1,500 miles from this crag [...] the Mississippi pours its [...] from all this vast valley, [...] amid the rice-fields [...] Louisiana. All this is tr[...] but how astonishing is th[...] over the Mississippi Valle[...] one railway leading [...] Galena (now Northwes[...] River. The rest of [...] had to be made in a stag[...] 1850 took the steamer [...] not a town above Dub[...] Bremen, on the Rock I[...] Paul, and that was scarc[...] —there being only a very [...] took on a band of Winne[...] way to their reservation[...] River, and brought dow[...] of Sioux, then living [...] head of Lake Pepin, [...] at Lake City, Winona, L[...] and perhaps scores of ot[...] Chien—about as old as [...] the largest town above [...] almost fail me to tell how [...] have running westward f[...] far they penetrate into th[...] tary to our city.

A DAY IN A[...]

From Dubuque westw[...] C. H. Comstock, Esq., [...] Illinois Central Railway. [...] Sioux City afforded the [...] tion; and, in fact, al[...] would be greatly profited [...] and system with which [...] every part of his duti[...] and the rapidity wi[...] off a gang of [...] All his pay-rolls lie in ord[...] of his window. The mo[...] as the gang comes in, ea[...] and, in an instant, his [...] to him, and his name che[...] in the presence of the [...] Engineer; and Mr. G[...] subscribes his name as a [...] gives the bell-rope a [...] last man is off the [...] in motion. All the train-[...] in presence of the Condu[...] American proud of his [...] covered with coal-dirt and [...] were, every man of them [...] distinctly,—some of them [...] noted men of the countr[...] man who claims that he [...] Company five years ag[...] $5.75 due him. "Your na[...] you were doing?—who [...] what month did you la[...] stock. The answers we[...] and the man was properly [...] stock turned to his bo[...] there, and immediately [...] money. These books of [...] osity. Some of them hav[...] first year of the existence [...] the first year of the Wa[...] road before the pay-c[...] have never returned [...] Mr. Comstock, now [...] years the Paymaster of th[...] books, with every accou[...] is always ready to hand o[...] the owner calls for it.

Much might be writte[...] the cities and towns as w[...] the

DUBUQUE & SIOUX[...]

All of it is beautiful and [...] withal well settled, thoug[...] goes westward, and we[...] the DesMoines, there [...] ments, though it is as we[...] country between Genev[...] Air-Line Road was ope[...] years ago. During a del[...] invitation of a friend w[...] elegant residence of the [...] Fort Dodge. It stands [...] ridge on the east bank of [...] the Valley of the Des Mo[...] miles, together with the [...] ables, has spread [...]

A TRIP TO DAKOTA.

Dubuque—A Reminiscence—A Day in a Pay-Car—Sioux City.

Railway-Progress—The Dakota Southern—Large Wheat-Shipments—Chicago Enterprise.

Yankton—Splendid View—The McCook Murder—The Indians.

Mennonites—Railways Westward—Sioux City to St. Paul.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 29, 1873.

If one would keep up his knowledge of the development of the country west of Chicago, and of the progress of our railways through it, two or three trips every year can alone afford the requisite information. But three years ago, Dakota could only be reached by a tedious stage-ride, or by an uninviting trip by steamer up the Missouri; now—thanks to Chicago enterprise—the tourist from this city can reach Yankton, its capital, the second day, by rail, and have a good night's rest at Sioux City by the way. As few of the readers of The Tribune have been over this route, some notes of my trip may interest them.

Starting from Chicago by the evening train of the Northwestern, or of the Burlington and Illinois Central, the waters of the Mississippi above Galena will greet one by morning, and, crossing the splendid iron bridge, the traveler finds himself in the wide-awake little city of

DUBUQUE.

It is beautifully situated on a broad plateau, surrounded by bluffs some 250 feet high. Marquette and Joliet were the first white men who visited it in their tour down the Wisconsin and the Mississippi, in 1673, just 200 years ago. In the fall of that year, they returned up the Illinois and down the raging Chicago River to Lake Michigan, and thence onward to Montreal. Julian Dubuque, a French trader, was attracted to the place in 1788 by the lead-mines, and lies buried on one of the high bluffs, 2 miles south of the city. Though many hard stories are told about him, he has given his name to one of the most thriving and populous cities of Iowa. It was incorporated as a city in 1841, only four years after Chicago. In 1850, when I first saw it, it had [illegible],000 inhabitants, and now claims 22,000. The trade of a large and very productive section of Iowa is tributary to it, and its manufacturing interests are constantly increasing, and give the city much of its importance and prosperity. For three-quarters of a century its bluffs have yielded large supplies of lead, and miners are just about as likely "to strike it rich" now as they were fifty years ago.

THE WATER-WORKS

of Dubuque are a curiosity. There is no stream of sufficient size and purity near the city to supply it, and to establish pumping-works to raise it from the Mississippi would be very expensive. The happy thought was carried out to drive a tunnel for about three-fourths of a mile into the horizontal limestone strata, about 100 feet above the city. Into this the water percolates in drops and thread-like streams, till, at the mouth of the tunnel, it becomes a large brook of excellent water, affording an abundant supply for the entire wants of the city. Possibly the knowledge of how Dubuque is supplied with water may be valuable to other places similarly situated.

A REMINISCENCE.

Twenty-three years ago last June (1850), when first in Dubuque, on a beautiful afternoon I climbed the bluff, some 250 feet high, immediately west of the town; and last Thursday I did the same. The city has spread out greatly, and has a solid appearance; but the Mississippi rolls by with the same quiet grandeur it did then; and Sinsinniwa Mound and the other Wisconsin hills to the east, those of Iowa to the west, and of Illinois to the southeast, still charm the eye and delight the fancy. On that quiet afternoon in 1850, I first fully realized how vast and how wonderful was the Mississippi Valley. Nearly 2,000 miles to the northwest, the Missouri gathers its springs from the summits of the Rocky Mountains; far away to the north, nearly 1,000 miles, Itasca first pours out its waters into the Mississippi; as far to the eastward, the springs of the Ohio sparkle among the mountains of Virginia and New York; while to the South, 1,500 miles from this crag on which our feet rest, the Mississippi pours its mighty floods, gathered from all this vast valley, into the Gulf of Mexico, amid the rice-fields and orange-groves of Louisiana. All this is true now as it was then; but how astonishing is the change that has come over the Mississippi Valley; then, there was but one railway leading west of Chicago,—the Galena (now Northwestern), 40 miles to Fox River. The rest of the way to Dubuque had to be made in a stage-coach. Our party in 1850 took the steamer for St. Paul. There was not a town above Dubuque half as large as Bremen, on the Rock Island Road, except St. Paul, and that was scarcely larger. At LaCrosse,—there being only a very few shanties there,—we took on a band of Winnebago Indians, on their way to their reservation on the Crow Wing River, and brought down on our return a band of Sioux, then living at Red Wing, at the head of Lake Pepin. No houses there; ditto at Lake City, Winona, La Crescent, McGregor, and perhaps scores of other places. Prairie du Chien—about as old as Philadelphia—was then the largest town above Dubuque. Time would almost fail me to tell how many railways we now have running westward from Chicago, and how far they penetrate into the country that is tributary to our city.

A DAY IN A PAY-CAR.

From Dubuque westward, I was the guest of C. H. Comstock, Esq., the Paymaster of the Illinois Central Railway. The ride with him to Sioux City afforded the writer constant instruction; and, in fact, almost any business-man would be greatly profited by it. The perfect order and system with which Mr. Comstock manages every part of his duties are really curious; and the rapidity with which he pays off a gang of men is marvelous. All his pay-rolls lie in order to the right and left of his window. The money is all sorted, and, as the gang comes in, each man's name is called, and, in an instant, his money is counted aloud to him, and his name checked off. This is done in the presence of the Boss and the Division-Engineer; and Mr. Goodenough, the Clerk, subscribes his name as a witness. Mr. Comstock gives the bell-rope a jerk, and, before the last man is off the car, the train is in motion. All the train-men sign the pay-roll in presence of the Conductor; and it made an American proud of his country that, however covered with coal-dirt and grime the train men were, every man of them wrote his own name distinctly,—some of them much better than the noted men of the country. But here comes a man who claims that he left the employ of the Company five years ago, having a balance of $3.75 due him. "Your name?—the kind of work you were doing?—who was your Boss?—and what month did you leave?" said Mr. Comstock. The answers were satisfactorily given, and the man was properly identified. Mr. Comstock turned to his books, found the credit there, and immediately handed the man his money. These books of back-dues are a curiosity. Some of them have credits from the very first year of the existence of the road. During the first year of the War, many men left the road before the pay-car came round, and have never returned for their money. Mr. Comstock, now for nearly twenty years the Paymaster of the Company, has all the books, with every account properly listed, and is always ready to hand over the amount when the owner calls for it.

Much might be written of the country (and the cities and towns as well) along the line of the

DUBUQUE & SIOUX CITY RAILWAY.

All of it is beautiful and very productive. It is withal well settled, though more sparsely as one goes westward, and west of Fort Dodge, on the DesMoines, there are very few settlements, though it is as well occupied as was the country between Geneva and Dixon when the Air-Line Road was opened, less than twenty years ago. During a delay of half-an-hour, by invitation of a friend we went to the top of the elegant residence of the Hon. J. F. Duncan, at Fort Dodge. It stands on a high, projecting ridge on the east bank of the river, and from it the Valley of the Des Moines for a score or two of miles, together with the rich rolling prairies on either side, lay spread out before us. The whole scene is one of surpassing beauty. It must be seen to be appreciated.

SIOUX CITY

contains several thousand inhabitants, and is a place of very considerable business. It is situated on the east bank (north bank here, for the river runs almost due east) of the Missouri, 475 miles nearly due west of Chicago. It has two railways east,—both run on the same track 25 miles to LeMars,—the Dubuque & Sioux City and the St. Paul & Sioux City; one south to Council Bluffs; and one west—

THE DAKOTA SOUTHERN—

to Yankton, the Capital of Dakota Territory. The latter road, 61 miles long, is due to Chicago enterprise, and right royally, it is to be hoped, will it reward its projectors and builders. Our city is indebted to C. G. and J. H. Wicker and J. H. Meckling, Esqs., for the building of this road. During the month of September, 375 cars loaded with wheat passed east over the Dakota Southern, of which 343 were sent to Chicago and 32 to Milwaukee,—in all 138,750 bushels. Too much credit cannot be awarded to Messrs. Wicker and Meckling for their nerve and enterprise in opening so important a section of the country to the trade of our city. Five years ago Chicago derived scarcely any benefit from it.

YANKTON,

the Capital of Dakota,—already a city of 2,000 to 2,500 inhabitants,—is beautifully situated on the east, or rather north, bank of the Missouri, 3 or 4 miles above the mouth of the Dakota River. The railway was opened to business last February; previous to which time, Yankton seemed away out on the borders, among the Indians,—too far away for people of ordinary prudence to visit. Now, in spite of the fact that there is no law, or rather no disposition among Judges and jurors to execute it upon the most fiendish murderers, it seems to be one of the most quiet and orderly little cities possible. His Excellency Gov. Burbank took the writer to a couple of elevations immediately north of the town, which afford a most splendid view of the valleys of the Missouri and the Dakota Rivers. It is a country of great beauty and richness, soon to be filled with an enterprising, prosperous people.

THE MENNONITES,

from Southern Russia, have selected a large section of country in the two southern counties of Dakota as their future home. A delegation of them are already on the ground, and it is said that 1,000 families more will come on in the spring. They are reported to be a very industrious, quiet, and prosperous people; and Dakota may congratulate herself on so important and valuable an accession to her population.

A visit to Yankton is sure to make one well acquainted with all the facts in relation to the

MURDER OF GEN. M'COOK.

The readers of The Tribune at the time were made acquainted with the sickening details of that dastardly act. To stand in the hall, on the very spot where it was done; to see in the walls the holes made by the deadly shots of the murderer; and to hear from those that saw the bloody deed a minute account of it,—all stamp it as one of the most malignant murders ever perpetrated in the criminal annals of the country. For that fiendish act there is no excuse and no palliation. And yet a supple Judge admits the murderer to bail on the presentment of a Grand Jury—if not suborned, certainly of the baser sort—who bring in a bill for one of the lower grades of manslaughter! Dakota will feel for years the baleful effects of such a mockery of justice. The men she most needs to give character to her rising institutions will not trust their destinies and that of their families among such a people. They will stay away; or, what is far worse, a few more such bald farces will wake up the vengeance of Judge Lynch. There is a point beyond which stern justice will not permit a wicked perversion of law to go. Yankton is too near the mining districts to try many such experiments. This is a mere statement of facts which no one can deplore more sincerely than the writer of this article. He never could write one word that would give the least particle of encouragement to mob-law.

Of course, in a border-town one hears much about

THE INDIANS.

They are so far away from Yankton, and there are so many troops at Fort Randall and other points above, that the people here are in no possible danger. But the ideas of Gov. Burbank on the Indian question are so practical, and so much to the purpose, that I give them in substance, for the benefit of your readers. The Poncas have a very fine reservation on the south side of the Missouri, directly above the Niobrara River. They are a small people, and the Governor proposes to buy them out, and to settle them, with another small tribe, farther south and west, where they would be safe from their enemies, the Sioux, who take every opportunity to murder the Poncas. He then proposes to bring the several bands of Sioux and settle them there, and to teach them agriculture and the other arts and usages of civilization. The Government will then have these savages where they can be controlled. As it is, they are now roving over tens of thousands of miles, and no amount of military force can stop their murderous raids on the frontiers. It certainly would be the most humane, and a thousand-fold the least expensive, policy to adopt. The Indian Ring in Washington will bitterly oppose it; but, for the entire country, it seems to me the only choice between that and extermination. These Sioux Indians, scattered among the valleys of the streams that flow into the Missouri, are a power not to be despised. Last winter 14,000 of them were camped on the White River. The reason they gave for congregating there was, that there was an abundance of cottonwood, which in burning makes a very light and not disagreeable smoke, and the leaves and twigs furnish the best of food for their ponies. The smoke from pine and other woods burnt in their tepees would destroy their eyes in a single winter. Whether Gov. Burbank's plan be adopted or not, both safety and humanity require that some effective policy should be adopted to keep the savage hordes of the Sioux at peace.

RAILWAYS WESTWARD.

It is, perhaps, idle to talk now of extending any of our railways westward; but the facts I derived from Judge Brookings in regard to a line from Yankton to Montana are worth placing on record, for it will not be many years before his foreshadowings will be realized. The line would follow up the Missouri to the mouth of the White, and thence up that river for, say, 100 miles or more. This valley is rich and broad, and finely adapted to agriculture. Leaving the Valley of the White, the line would strike northwest, and cross the Cheyenne near the junction of the two great branches of that river, and thence proceed up the Valley of the North Fork, and thence over the upper branches of the Little Missouri, to Powder River. This would open a rich mining district; for all attainable facts thus far indicate that the Black Hills will be found to be one of the most productive mining districts upon the continent. The Indians have always done all they possibly could to keep the whites out of the Black Hills, assured that, if once their richness in minerals was fully understood, they would be powerless to retain possession of them, and of the splendid game-districts that surround them. Of course, the railway line would follow down the Powder or some other stream to the Yellowstone, and thus on to the chief cities of Montana. A glance at the map will show that this would form the best line for Chicago to tap the North Pacific Railway when built—whenever that may be.

SIOUX CITY TO ST. PAUL.

Many of the readers of The Tribune may not know that a railway is in operation between Sioux City and St. Paul; but such is actually the fact, and a very good road it is. The country, till near the Minnesota River, is high, rolling prairie, with very little timber. But the size of the towns along the line, and their thrifty appearance, give assurance that the soil is rich and productive. Wheat is the great staple, and, as it is in active demand at fair prices, the people appear buoyant and happy. The progress that Minnesota has made in the last fifteen years, in wealth and population, is one of the most amazing facts in the history of the Northwest. W. B.

Migration of Alabama Negroes.

In its issue of Oct. 27, the Selma (Ala.) *Times* says: "The hegira of negroes from this, Dallas County, has, we learn, commenced. We are informed that a number have already abandoned the plantations in the southwestern portion of the county, where there has been nearly a total failure of the crops, and that every day witnessed additional departures. They have turned their faces toward the setting sun and are making their way to the Mississippi bottom. We are glad to hear that the exodus has commenced, not from any ill-will or hostility to the negroes, but because we see no way by which they can live if they remain here the present winter. We have been satisfied for several months past, in fact, since the failure of the crops has become a certainty, that the only salvation for the negroes of this section was in the emigration of large numbers of them. Time has but served to strengthen that conviction, and it is now as clear to us as that two and three make five."

—The Rushville (Ill.) *Citizen* says that, by a strange oversight, Mr. H. M. Wheeler, a resident of Birmingham, in that county, who enlisted in the United States army in Missouri under Gen. Lyon, in 1861, and was wounded, captured, and paroled, was not discharged from service until last July. His back pay, bounty, and pension will furnish him a snug little sum for his old days.

THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.

Death of the Wonderful Woman of Obion County, Tenn.

From the Nashville Union, Nov. 4.

We learn from the Hickman *Courier* that Miss Susan Caroline Godsey—known as the Sleeping Beauty—died at the residence of her mother, in Obion County, Tenn., on the 27th ult. She had attained the age of 31 years, and had been in her sleeping condition about twenty-four years.

It will be remembered that her case has excited great interest, and gave rise to much investigation and discussion among scientific men. The true nature of her affliction, however, was never understood, and will doubtless always remain a mystery.

She was brought to Nashville in the fall of 1867, for the ostensible purpose of procuring medical aid, but was really in charge of an agent who contemplated making an exhibition of her. She was accompanied by a brother and other relations, who were very much attached to her. While they were in Nashville they boarded at the house of Maj. Bruce, on Market street, and the sleeper was constantly watched by Mrs. Bruce, who took great interest in her. She remained under Mrs. Bruce's care eleven days. While there, she was visited by a great many persons, and had with her one or more physicians all the time. She awakened every hour, night and day, at almost the same second each time, and remained awake from seven to ten minutes. Just after going to sleep each time, she had convulsions that shook the room, and at such times she appeared to be suffering great pain. When asleep she was dead to everything; but when awake talked pleasantly and intelligently, sometimes complaining of pain, and exclaiming, "Oh, my head!" and when she awakened she invariably asked for water, but ate very little. She said she had no consciousness of ever having dreamed, and that it was no pleasure for her to live afflicted as she was. She was very sensitive, and appeared mortified to think that she was being exhibited. Her affliction was inaugurated by a spell of chills. Some medical men have attributed it to the medicine she then took; others, that the chills are precursory to her long-sleeping state.

Upon leaving Nashville she went to St. Louis, and remained there a short time. It is said that the physicians there unanimously agreed that she was an imposition. She soon returned to the home of her mother, and has remained there ever since.

The Sleeping Beauty is said to have been a truly beautiful woman—not so emaciated as one would think—and of shapely form.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

19 VINCENNES-PLACE, NEAR THIRTY-EIGHTH-st.—Very nice suite of unfurnished front rooms, with board for two, in small private family, at $16 per week. Address M 50, Tribune office.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—FIRST-CLASS BOARD for ladies or gentlemen; $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board $4.

105 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—AN UNFURnished and furnished room to rent, with first-class board; location very desirable; references required, a few day-boarders accommodated.

252 CALUMET-AV.—TWO GENTLEMEN DEsirous of occupying one pleasant room together, with good board in a family that does not keep boarding house can find such accommodations at the above number.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE HANDSOMELY-furnished room with grate; also, a front hall-room, thoroughly furnished, with closet; take but few boarders; references exchanged.

399 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FURNISHED PARLOR, with bath room attached, with or without board.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE), near Twenty-ninth—Fine rooms with excellent board and every hotel and home comfort. Prices positively only one-half charged by smaller houses.

516 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH GOOD board, comfortably furnished rooms, at reasonable rates; also, barn to rent.

532 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, with closets, hot and cold water, &c., carpets; also, other desirable rooms, single and double, furnished.

667 WABASH-AV.—BACK PARLOR AND TWO rooms adjoining, with board.

694 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF HANDSOME rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board; single room, with fire. Reference required.

754 MICHIGAN-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE FURnished rooms and board, with every convenience and comfort.

1087 INDIANA-AV., BETWEEN TWENTY-third and Twenty-fourth-sts.—For gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, furnished room with board. Terms reasonable.

WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—A good room, heated by furnace, with first-class board, for one gentleman, in a genteel private family; $10 per week. Address P 48, Tribune office.

West Side.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—LARGE NICELY furnished room to rent, with board; well warmed and lighted. Terms reasonable.

44 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—Two nicely furnished rooms, suitable for lady and gentleman; excellent board; all the modern improvements.

80 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—THREE SINGLE furnished bedrooms, one is warmed by fire, with board.

83 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—FRONT PARLOR, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife; also, one large room suitable for three gentlemen. House first-class. Terms reasonable. Day boarders wanted. Also, a brick barn to rent.

90 PEORIA-ST.—A FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT, with board; 2 or 3 table boarders wanted.

155½ WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—COME AND see our rooms with board, $5 to $9 per week. Day board, $4. Transient, $1.50 per day.

211 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—THREE GENtlemen and one lady can be accommodated with rooms and board.

399 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, a nicely-furnished south-front room; suitable for a family or gentlemen.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LARGE front room, second floor, unfurnished, and back parlor, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

North Side.

126 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—FURNISHED and unfurnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen and ladies, with table board.

NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—ATTRACTIVE FURnished room with family table for gentleman and wife. Address L 48, Tribune office.

Hotels.

ATLANTIC HOTEL—VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN-sts., opposite Rock Island depot—Elegant rooms, good board, at reasonable rates; transient, $2.50 per day; first-class in every particular.

ELDRIDGE HOUSE, CORNER WASHINGTON and Halsted-sts.—Good rooms, and rooms en suite, to rent, with board, at reasonable rates; also, day-boarders accommodated; transient, $2 per day.

MICHIGAN AVENUE HOTEL (LATE TREMONT House), furnished rooms for gentlemen. This hotel is under entire new management.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR A YOUNG LADY, WHERE THERE are few or no other boarders. Address P 86, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AT reasonable rates. Address, stating terms and location, P 85, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR THE WINTER IN EXCHANGE FOR outside property for one or two gentlemen. DUDLEY, Room 47 Merchants' Hotel.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN, ON THE SOUTH Side; private family preferred. Address, stating locality and terms, P 88, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND CHILD (2½ years old), on South Side. Terms must be reasonable. Address A 28, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PRINCIPAL OR teacher of a grammar or district school, by a young man who has taught in New England. Address S. T. JENCKS, Joliet, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—A BOSTON LADY, A graduate of one of the best schools, having some experience, would like a situation as governess. Apply in person or by letter, to MR. MESERVE, Palmer House.

SITUATION WANTED—A MARRIED LADY (French) desires a situation as teacher in music, piano, and also instruct in the French, German, and English languages. Address MRS. F., care F. Cuny, 137 East Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY COMpetent to teach music and the English branches, as governess or companion for invalid; would accept a small salary; best of references given and required. Address Box 382, Dixon, Ill.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS ON INSTALLments at lowest cash prices. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 333 West Madison-st.

FURNITURE CHEAP—A WALNUT AND HAIR-cloth parlor suit, 7 pieces, price $50; a marble-top table for $7; a handsome secretary for $22; large sofa, cost $80, price $20; easy chair, $10; all in good condition. 663 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—2 LARGE-SIZED MORNING-GLORY stoves, at a bargain. Using steam, and have no use for them. W. W. KIMBALL, 265, 267 and 269 State-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT WALNUT PARLOR sett and centre-table; also a handsome walnut bed-room sett. Apply at 147 Park-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY PERSON HAVING AN ESTABLISHED BUSiness and requiring more capital, can have an interview with a party who has $10,000 to invest. Address confidentially with real name, V 62, Tribune office.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted. All work requiring an expert solicited by WEBB, Accountant, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 564 State-st.

WANTED—1,000 MEN AND WOMEN WHO ARE tired of living from hand to mouth and paying all your money for rents, to go with us to the Southwestern Colony of Colorado where you can get 160 acres which we help you to improve. We furnish you teams and seed which you can pay for in work. We furnish first-class transportation very low. We can be found to-day at Room 17 Methodist Church Block, corner Clark and Washington-sts. GREEN BROS.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $200, TO MANUFACture and sell an article that costs 10 cents; will sell easily for 50 cents. Address T E, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—T. B. PECK CAN HEAR OF S. P. ROBinson by calling at 157 South Clark-st., or addressing N. GARDNER.

PERSONAL—ELIZABETH JANE HUGHES, OF Osceola, Fond du Lac County, Wis., can find her mother at 273 Maxwell-st., near Halsted.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Sumner, Wentworth, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs., also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner. ALBERT CRANE, 118 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—$400—ON EASY TERMS—WE HAVE a few of those beautifully-located lots left, situated inside of the old city limits, near street cars and omnibus line, which must be sold this month; title perfect; abstract furnished each purchaser. Call and let us take you to see them. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—SOME SPECIAL BARGAINS IN CITY and acre property. Apply to G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—IMPROVED LEASE-hold property, centrally located, all rented. Terms, $5,000 cash, $7,500 in five years, balance in real estate. The best bargain in the city. Building new and first-class. Address A 17, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$6,500 WILL PURCHASE THE NEW brick house No. 604 Tyler-st.; $2,000 less than cost. Inquire at 212 Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE IN THOROUGH REPAIR, east front, lot 25 or 50x125, No. 248 Portland-av. Whole worth, $4,500, or, with one lot, $3,000. Will be sold, if taken on or before Monday, at a discount of 25 per cent. $1,200 in about 3 years, balance cash, for 50 feet, or $600 in 2 years, balance cash, for 25 feet. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—20 LOTS NEAR ROCK ISLAND CAR shops. Low price and easy terms. J. B. HEDENBERG, 80 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD-AV.—40x150 FT. ON OAKwood-av., near Vincennes-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV.—2-STORY FRAME house fronting Union Park, and between Park-av. and Lake-st., with a long and favorable lease of lot. A very decided bargain. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS NEW OCTAgon-front two-story and basement brick houses, with brick barns, on South Side, cheap and on long time. KESLER BROS., 124 Clark-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON OGDEN-AV., NEAR Twelfth-st. Apply at 131 Madison-st., near Clark. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS ON CAMPBELL-av., Tyler, Harrison, and Van Buren-sts.; on long time or cheap for cash. Apply at 131 Madison-st., near Clark. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY P. GEORGE, REAL ESTATE Agent, 89 Clark-st.; Neat two-story house and lot, in the grove south of city limits; only $3,500; a bargain. Stone-front dwelling on avenue, north of Thirtieth-st.; very low at $10,000. Lot on Thirty-seventh-st., near Wabash-av., $1,600. Great bargains in cheap lots in city.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON OGDEN AND WESTERN-avs., Oakley-st., and on Thirteenth-st., near Twelfth. Apply at 131 Madison-st., near Clark. CAMPBELL BROS.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN ENGLEWOOD, NEAR THE Normal School, at a bargain for cash. This is one of the best investments offered. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD LOTS ON SIXTY-SECond and Sixty-third-sts., near depots, church, and school; cheap, and easy terms. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERty, a very choice country place, within 16 miles of the city, and accessible by railway. The ground is part woodland and part rolling ridge land, with extra nice dwelling-house, barn, &c. Apply to G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., Real Estate Agent, 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—126 CHOICE building lots, $250 each, payable ½ cash, and balance at the end of three years, or in monthly installments of $5 each at 8 per cent. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—I WILL SELL GOOD NEW houses at North Evanston of from 5 to 10 rooms at low figures for ten annual payments, or with nothing but interest paid annually in advance; or I will rent till next May (for cash in advance) for half price; or I will trade houses or lots at cash figures for a stock of dry-goods, groceries, hardware, boots and shoes, or clothing. Call at my office in Evanston, or from 2 to 5 at 153 Dearborn-st. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES IN THE S. W. ¼ SEC. 29, 39, 13. Also, 21 acres in Ogden-av., in the s. w. ¼ Sec. 29, 39, 13. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—CHEAP lots, $100 each; no money down, monthly payments; better than any savings bank. Call at Room 8, No. 77 West Madison-st. Open Saturday evenings.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—ONLY $300, for five lots, 33 feet front, with good walks; parties invited to go with me and see the property. WILLIAM P. THAYER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—PROPERTY by the lot and block, on easy terms. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—150 FEET. TREMENdous sacrifice; location the very centre of immense improvements; it is the best bargain we ever offered in real estate. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—NEW HOUSE, BRICK basement, large lot; small cash payments, long time on balance. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—CHOICE RESIDENCE lots, 33x189 feet, fronting on wide avenues, for $250 to $450, including shade-trees and sidewalks; terms easy, monthly or annual payments. COMMONS & BEST, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS, new two-story house at South Englewood. E. L. BRAINERD, 125 Clark-st., Room 28.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD CHIcago real estate, a fruit farm in Michigan of 35 acres, valued at $6,000. CLAFLIN BROS. & CO., 131 LaSalle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—200 FEET ON MICHIGAN, WABASH, or other avenues south of city limits; will give new house and lot, free of incumbrance and worth $6,000, in part payment. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A SMALL HOUSE AND LOT, in a good neighborhood, for cash, not to exceed $2,500. Those only offering a decided bargain need answer. Address, by letter only, to P. S. SCHLICHTKRULL, 251 and 253 Wabash-av.

WANTED—LOT 40X50 FEET FRONT, BETWEEN Ashland-av., Oakley, Lake, and Adams-sts.; lease for short term with privilege of purchase, or will buy, if no money is required down; wish to build brick dwelling this fall. Address M 80, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SMALL MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR sale, that is paying $10 per day; only a small capital required; all goods C. O. D.; small stock to buy; goods turned over every day, this is a good chance and will bear inspection. Address or call on CHAS. F. LAW, 64 Pierce-st., before 6 p. m. Saturday.

A SALOON AND OYSTER HOUSE, IN A GOOD location, for sale cheap for cash. Address C 23, Tribune office.

A NO. 1 SAMPLE ROOM AND BILLIARD HALL, with fine stock of wines, liquors, cigars, &c., for sale or exchange. All in fine running order. Will take in payment inside city real estate or $2,000 cash. No better place in the city for a club-room. Address G 12, Tribune office.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS MAN who has $1,500 to invest. Inquire at 125 Clark-st., Room 26.

ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS INTERESTS FOR sale or exchange. City, suburban, and country real estate to exchange for stocks of merchandise. Apply to KIMBALL & CO., Room 11 Methodist Church Block.

BARBER-SHOP AND BATH-ROOMS FOR SALE or to rent. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Terms easy. Apply to B. C. LYMAN, 126 Van Buren-st.

COUNTRY STORE, WITH DWELLING AND SMALL stock, for sale; good location, in Kansas. Cash required, about $2,000. Address C R D, Tribune office.

FANCY GROCERY WITH CIGAR STAND AND sample-room, in first-class location, for sale. For particulars address T 28, Tribune office.

GROCERY STORE AND SALOON 280 FOURTH-st. for sale. Also horse and wagon.

ONE-HALF INTEREST IN THE GRAND CENTRAL Theatre, 64 and 66 South Canal-st., for sale. Also a restaurant at 24 West Randolph-st. Reasons for selling—invalid. J. R. GRAHAM, 24 West Randolph-st.

RARE CHANCE FOR A GOOD HOTEL MAN TO purchase a long lease—Fixtures and furniture of a hotel in Chicago, located in the business part of the city, and doing a fine business. Address Box 38, Chicago Post-Office.

SAMPLE-ROOM AND BILLIARD HALL (FIRST-class), doing a good business, for sale. First-class customers. B. J. NOCKIN, 199 East Randolph-st.

SALOON FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH. APPLY at 102 South Halsted-st.

THOMAS & CO., BUSINESS CHANCE BROKERS, 48 South Clark-st., the oldest established business chance offices in Chicago. If you want to purchase a business of any description, call upon us; our usual list of Sunday advertisements is suspended owing to its being election week. We have over 250 chances entirely in our hands for sale or trade, and which can be had at bargains. Call and see us.

THE ENTIRE UNITED STATES FOR "HARvey's Universal Barrel-Head," useful for all purposes, for sale. The head can be removed from barrels without disturbing the hoops. Address A. HARVEY, Steubenville, Ohio.

WE HAVE SPLENDID RESTAURANT THAT pays a net profit of from $15 to $20 per day. It is for sale. 70 East Madison-st., Room 6. CHEESEMAN & CO.

$700 WILL BUY A RETIRING PARTNER'S half interest in a long-established, cash business, paying a clear profit of $500 per month. Stock on hand for amount asked. This is a rare chance and will bear investigation. Cash only need call at 121 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

$10,000 CASH ONLY WILL BUY A HALF interest in a highly genteel cash manufacturing business, paying a clear profit of $10,000 per annum. Business is first-class in every respect. Stock on hand, from $12,000 to $15,000, and free from incumbrance. Apply at Room 21, 121 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR WOULD EXCHANGE for real estate or personal property, two billiard tables. McINTYRE & CO., 71 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT LESS THAN HALF VALUE, ONE pair chain bracelets; one set mink furs, cost $300, will be sold at $250; American gold watch and chain; 3 diamond rings; 3 sewing machines. JAMES B. STOREY, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—3 ELEGANT SILK DRESSES, ENtirely new (large size), black and brown; cost $650. Can be seen 177 Clark-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS ST. LOUIS TICKETS by either route, at $9 each; regular fare, $11. Will be delivered by addressing W 51, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, GOLD HUNTER-case watch; will take a chain in part pay. 89 Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—GOVERNMENT CLOTHING OF ALL kinds, wholesale and retail, at GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, No. 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—ENGLISH CEMENT—100 BARRELS Portland, to close account, in lots to suit, at $6.25 per barrel. JOHN WATSON, Room 29 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSES—831 WENTWORTH-AV., COTtage, $35.
6 Hamilton-av., cottage, $25.
87 Heyne-st., cottage, $40.
404 Blue Island-av., cottage, newly painted, 7 rooms, $25.
181 Fourth-av., cottage, $40.
1[illegible]3 Cottage Grove-av.
1511 South State-st.
1639 Wabash-av.
311 South Paulina-st.
1268 Indiana-av.
Apply to J. M. MARSHALL & CO., 97 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE—NO. 923 MICHIGAN-AV.; ALL modern improvements; only responsible parties need apply; part of rent taken in board.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE—ON PARK-AV., near Union Park, and good barn, all in good order; immediate possession. JOHN T. EBERHART, 157 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE BEST HOUSE AND LOCATION for keeping boarders in the city; 15 rooms; all modern improvements; house in splendid order; situated on Twelfth-st., near Clinton; rent cheap, to a responsible party. Apply to E. C. COLE & CO., 158 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—$35—A NEW 9-ROOM HOUSE, NEAR Ashland-av. and Van Buren-st., cars; $35 per month, to good tenant. MOREY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FOR $15 PER MONTH, A NEW 6-ROOM cottage, with unfinished basement; also, for $25 per month, a new 2-story house with 8 rooms. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE FINE FRAME DWELLING, NO. 747 West Washington-st., gas, hot and cold water, water-closets, stable and carriage-house in rear, with water. Apply to ARTHUR C. DUCAT, 155 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE ON EVANS-AV., BEtween Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts. Will rent at low figure to good tenant. JAMES H. HILL, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE, NO. 231 SOUTH Morgan-st., 6 rooms. Two-story house, No. 258 West Harrison-st., 13 rooms; cheap. HENRY G. YOUNG, 149 and 151 Madison-st., basement.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON INDIANA-av., in good order, convenient neighborhood, rent reasonable to responsible parties. Address M 76, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A COMPLETE, HANDSOMELY AND newly furnished house of 10 rooms, furnace, etc., located on Adams-st., near Ashland-av.; all or part of furniture for sale, at a very great bargain. Address V 38, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSE 221 NORTH CLARK-ST.; $30 per month; 6 rooms. Apply to R. H. FLEMING, 156 Washington-st., Office 14.

TO RENT—THE LARGE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT house, with barn, 594 Wabash-av. Apply at 169 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS, rent $30 per month, No. 73 Lincoln-st., near Washington-av. Inquire at 674 Washington-av., corner of Lincoln-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP, TO A GOOD TENANT, SMALL house rear of 291 Wabash-av., 6 rooms, gas and water in both stories. Apply to W. H. EMERSON, northeast corner Thirteenth-st. and Wabash-av., between hours of 12 and 2.

Suburban.

TO RENT—VERY LOW, AN ELEGANT FURnished brick residence at Highland Park. Address Room 29, Tribune Building.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—HAVING FURNISHED ADDITIONAL rooms within the past week, desirable parties can be accommodated by the day, week, or month. Appointments first-class, charges reasonable. 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, at $20, $22, and $24 per month; also by the day and week, at the St. Julien European Hotel, 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, cheap, by the day, week, or month. Apply at Room 37, No. 155 and 157 East Washington-st., near Board of Trade.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT room, with closet, in a strictly private family, with fire and care. Terms reasonable. Apply 279 West Lake-st., corner Morgan.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS ON THE second floor, by the day or month. Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts. Apply Room 50.

TO RENT—ROOM 55 ASHLAND BLOCK, NORTH-east corner Clark and Randolph-sts. Rent, $20 per month, and furniture for sale. Inquire of the Janitor, Room 44.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping, or furnished for gentlemen; terms moderate. 12 Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—TO A QUIET FAMILY, FIVE ROOMS, first floor, large house, 807 West Washington-st., two blocks from cars.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS ON THIRD FLOOR, 139 Twenty-second-st. Three rooms on third floor, 147 Twenty-second-st. Basement under Avenue House. WM. M. BAKER, 123 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, TWO LARGE AND TWO small rooms, at low prices, without board; house has all modern improvements. 1069 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—THREE FRONT ROOMS, 229 LINCOLN-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE OR single, without board; day board convenient. 880 Indiana-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR TWO GENtlemen, hot and cold water and gas; references required. 15 Honore-st.

TO RENT—SUITE OF ROOMS FRONTING THE lake. Private family. Northwest corner Indiana-av. and Thirteenth-st.

TO RENT—SUITES OF ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping; gas, water, and water-closets with each; in Thompson's Block, West Madison-st.; will rent either in suites of 3 or 6 rooms; also a number of cottages. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms in second or third story, brick building, have inside blinds, with gas, water, and closets same floor; low rent to permanent tenants. Apply at Room 40, 105 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—AT 1035 WABASH-AV., 2 SUITES OF unfurnished rooms, hot and cold water and gas, with or without board. Call and see them.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT room for single gentlemen; terms moderate. Call at 370 Wabash-av., near Harrison-st.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping; also desirable front rooms for lodgings at 147 South Halsted-st.; also front lodging rooms, first-class, at moderate rents, at 278 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 68 South Desplaines-st., near Madison.

TO RENT—TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front rooms, suitable for man and wife or two gentlemen. 161 South Clark-st., opposite Arcade-court, Room 11.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 390 WEST MADISON-ST., near Centre-av., cheap. HENRY G. YOUNG, 149 and 151 Madison-st., basement.

TO RENT—A STORE ON CLARK AND STATE-sts., near Madison. Furnished house of 10 rooms and a 6-room cottage. J. W. FAY, 128 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A STORE, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Fifth-av. and Harrison-st.; the best place in town for a grocery or flour and feed business. JAMES AHERN, 349 Fifth-av.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—A NEW STONE FRONT BUILDING, with two stories and basement, 42x70; also two floors above. Will rent for hotel, or separate in suites of 5 rooms. Has water and gas. Rent cheap. At 38 and 40 West Indiana-st. Building finished in a week. For particulars call at 191 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—THE FINEST BASEMENT IN THE West Division, 50x90, northwest corner Halsted and Harrison-sts. Apply to J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A TWO-STORY AND basement dwelling, unfurnished, on North Side, east of Clark-st. and South of Oak. A reasonable rent will be promptly paid. Address HOUSE, Room 9 Custom-House.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 OR 4 UNFURNISHED rooms in a respectable neighborhood, by a gentleman and wife. Address, stating terms, D 87, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE NEAR Union Park. Address G 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS; would like water on the same floor; not too far from Union Park. Address C 60, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—IN RYAN'S VARIETIES, A POCKET-book containing railroad tickets and business letters; also one check for a large amount. The owner can have the same by proving property. JOHN RYAN, 176 South Clark-st.

LOST—DOG—STRAYED FROM 448 WEST ADAMS-st., a female Italian grayhound, black-and-tan color; answers to the name of Beauty. A liberal reward will be paid for her return to 448 West Adams-st.

LOST—A PACKAGE OF PAPERS, DEEDS, AND receipts, on Canal-st., between Madison and Kinzie. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning them to 123 North Canal-st.

LOST—$5 REWARD—GOLD AND CORAL EAR-drop, near corner of Indiana and North Carpenter-st. Call at 161 North Carpenter-st.

LOST—YESTERDAY MORNING, ON STATE-ST., between Twelfth and Van Buren-sts., a lady's pocket-book containing about $75. The finder will be liberally rewarded on the return of the same to No. 120 Lake-av.

LOST—ON THE MORNING OF THE 4TH, ON North Clark-st., near corner of Erie, a lady's gold hunting-cased watch and chain, with three charms attached—a cross, moss-agate, and dog. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving same at Nos. 29 and 31 Lake-st.

PICKED UP—BAY HORSE, WEIGHING 1,000 pounds. Inquire of THOMAS FITZGERALD, Polk-st., south of Central Park.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM 69 NORTH WELLS-st., about 6 p. m., Nov. 5, bay mare and buggy; buggy seat ironed for shifting top. A suitable reward will be paid for return of same to FRENCH & TODD, 69 North Wells-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—SMALL DARK BROWN horse, collar enlargement of right foot, from 634 West Van Buren-st.

TAKEN UP—A BAY HORSE, WHICH THE OWNer can have by calling at 54 and 56 South Water-st., paying charges, and proving property. N. F. PETERSON.

TAKEN UP—ON THE PREMISES OF THE SUBscriber, 1½ miles east of Lyons, Cook County, Ill., on the 20th day of October, 1873, 1 gray mare about 7 or 8 years old, weight about 900 lbs. Had on an old bridle and a saddle tied on with a rope. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges. L. B. SMITH.

$25 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN TO ME OF my horse, strayed away without harness or halter; light bay horse, with white hind feet, star on face, cream-colored nose, and barefooted. Was last seen going south on Dearborn-st., near Madison, last night. J. C. McCORD, 169 Dearborn-st.

$25 REWARD WILL BE PAID AND NO QUEStions asked for the return to Anderson's European Hotel office of a gold hunting-case stem-winding watch, with hair chain; lost in the wash-room of said hotel Nov. 5, 1873.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MADAME IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEMALE physician and clairvoyant, has no equal in her profession, telling the past, present, and future. Call and be convinced of her wonderful powers, at her rooms, 191 West Madison-st., Rooms 8 and 9, from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box 1037.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER AND CORRESpondent, a gentleman that will invest from $5,000 to $7,000, and take charge of the books, correspondence and financial department of a well-established business. None but a gentleman of good address and well recommended need apply. G 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT 390 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., AN experienced grocery clerk, one that can come well recommended.

Trades.

WANTED—ENGINEER. APPLY, WITH REFERence, at St. Caroline's Court Hotel.

WANTED—A GERMAN BUTCHER AT 596 MILwaukee-av. A single man preferred.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD LATHERS, ON WAbash-av., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts. Steady work to smart men. W. B. MAYHAM.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE-BLACKSMITH WHO thoroughly understands the business, and of strictly temperate habits. To such a one steady employment will be given. Apply to, or address, DAVID F. SHIMP, Naperville, Ill., on C. B. & Q. R. R.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN THE PHOtographic art. A good chance. Call at Smith's Art Gallery, 28 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—ENGINEER WHO IS STEADY AND reliable and can give good references. Address T 33, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—50 CHOPPERS FOR OHIO, AND 30 railroad laborers for Indiana. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark-st.

WANTED—200 COAL-MINERS—FARE ADVANCed; no strike. Call early. Apply 15 South Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TEN YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN, TO whom steady employment and good wages will be given. Call at or address No. 157 South Clark-st., Rooms 17 and 18.

WANTED—BOOK AGENTS IN THE CITY FOR "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Seas," by Jules Verne. Elegantly bound and illustrated. A rare chance. Call at 177 Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State. Biggest chance ever offered to all out of employment. A farmer made $54 last week. One young man cleared $27 in three days. If you want to make money, don't fail to call on or address Chang Chang Manufacturing Company, 99 East Madison-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LADY TO SOlicit. Salary paid. T 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—FORTY YOUNG MEN TO SELL PROF. Henry's non-explosive for kerosene in city and country; costs 8 and 16 cents; sells for 25 and 50 cents. $5 to $7 a day easily made on $2 to $9 capital. Business good till spring. A. RAY, Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—THREE TRAVELING SALESMEN TO sell goods by sample. To the right kind of men a liberal salary will be given. Apply to L. H. SANFORD, Room 29, Eldridge House, corner Washington and Halsted-sts., between 9 a. m. and 3 p. m. to-day.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN AS OUT-DOOR clerk and collector. Must deposit $300 cash with employer. Salary $20, permanent place. Address A 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—20 LABORERS, BETWEEN 38 AND 39 Indiana-av., this morning; come ready for work.

WANTED—MAN WITH $500 CASH, TO WORK IN a market. Security and liberal wages. Need not be a practical butcher. Address V 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO GOOD STRONG BOYS TO WORK among hair and bristles; steady winter job. Inquire for HAIR MAN, west side of New York Packing House, Stock Yards.

WANTER—BOY—ONE WHO WRITES A GOOD hand, to assist in office and run errands; wages $1.50 per week. Address, in own handwriting, T 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN—TO SELL CHEAP ARTICLES. Any man can make $25 weekly, in city or country. American Novelty Company, 133 Clark-st., Room 22.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 411 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. Apply at 893 Superior-st., near the lake, North Side.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in small family. 42 Honore-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family; references required. Apply at 582 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work in a small family. Inquire at 734 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral housework for a family of two, at 1114 Prairie-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; family of five persons. Apply at 252 South May-st., near corner West Harrison and May.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron in a private family. Apply at 44 South May-st.

WANTED—GOOD KITCHEN GIRL AT 634 WEST Van Buren-st., corner Hermitage.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR A SMALL FAMILY. Inquire in CHILDS & CO.'S store, 248 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A SECOND COOK (FEMALE); MUST understand pastry. Apply immediately at Continental Hotel, 479, 481, 483 State-st.

WANTED—GIRL IN A FAMILY OF 2. SWEDish or Norwegian. Call Saturday morning at 334 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO HOUSE-work. Inquire at 26 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—3 EXPERIENCED AND TIDY DINING-room girls and a laundress, to go to the country. Good references required. Apply to 263 North Carpenter-st., Monday, between 8 and 11 o'clock a. m.

WANTED—A RELIABLE SWEDE OR GERMAN girl to do general housework for a strictly private family. No scrubs need apply, at 45 Rush-st., near Indiana.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work in a small family; residence near city limits. Good wages and home to competent person. Apply between 12 and 2 o'clock 52 East Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS for a small family of three; American, German, or Scandinavian preferred. 39 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—AT 285 MICHIGAN-AV., A WOMAN AS cook; one willing to wash and iron; also, a girl to assist in general work. Come to-day.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS WHO IS OUT of employment can hear of a situation by addressing MRS. M. L. R., Tribune office. She will be required to fit and make children's clothes, and do general family sewing in a good home a short distance from the city. Terms, $3 a week and board.

WANTED—THREE DRESSMAKERS AT 245 STATE-st., up-stairs.

Nurses.

WANTED—NURSE—GERMAN, ENGLISH, OR American. References required. Apply to-day, 433 Michigan-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADIES FOR CITY AND COUNTRY to sell rubber goods for ladies and children. $3 to $7 a day easily made. A lady cleared $8 on Saturday. MRS. PALMER, 164 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—COOK COUNTY BONDS. GEORGE SAWIN, Rooms 19 and 21 Exchange Building, corner of Washington and Clark-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

WILL SOME GENTLEMAN OF MEANS ASSIST A lady financially, for which good security will be given. T 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—A TIME LOAN OF $3,000 ON GOOD INside city property, for which a liberal offer is made. C. H. WHITTLESEY, 9 Major Block, 149 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—$1,000—PURCHASE-MONEY MORTgages, or will loan same amount on good real-estate security. J. MORRIS, Room 17, 150 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—PURCHASE-MONEY MORTGAGES; inside preferred. MOREY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

WANTED—$6,000 AND $1,000, ON BEST OF REAL estate security, 1 to 3 years. Address P. O. Box 110, city, giving rate and commissions.

WANTED—PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGES IN sums of $500 to $10,000. B. GROSSMAN, Room 13, 173 State-st.

$1,000 TO LOAN ON SECURITY FIVE TIMES its value, long time. Address T 36, Tribune office.

$1,500 WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR TWO or three years, on good city real-estate security. Address T 30, Tribune office.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS improved city property; long time; 10 per cent and reasonable commission. Address F 81, Tribune office.

$5,000 TO LOAN TILL 1ST OF MAY NEXT, on real estate or good collaterals. Address, stating amount of interest, and security will give. C 56 Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—200 ACRES OF UNIMPROVED land in Missouri for some paying business; saloon or grocery preferred. Address JOHN, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN LOTS FOR LOW-priced houses and lots, houses on leased ground, horses, carriages, furniture, &c. Incumbrances assumed. Cash furnished. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD BUSINESS LOT ON Archer-av., near Twenty-second-st., for stock of staple goods suitable for lumber district; amount, $4,000 to $6,000. Address G 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—6 NICE LOTS AT Washington Heights for furniture. Title perfect; abstract ready. C. W. DEAN, 126 Clark-st., Room 16.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—$3,000 IN BONDS and mortgages, with $500 cash, for a stock of dry-goods, groceries, or boots and shoes. Address T 29, Tribune office, for 10 days.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—40 FEET ON OAK-wood boulevard for house and lot. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—WELL-LOCATED lots for horse and buggy and piano. Inquire at Room 2, Major Block.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—WATCH AND chain for a safe, or rent. Inquire or address E. BERMAN, 172 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—$25 COFFEE-MILL and three 8-pound tea-scales, almost new, for a sett of Howe's best scales; pay cash difference. Address P 25, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

A GROVER & BAKER IMPROVED FAMILY sewing machine, equal to new in every respect, cost $70; for sale, price $25. No. 663 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—6 NEW HOWE SEWING-MACHINES, 5 Victor sewing-machines, 1 Wilson sewing-machine. The above machines are just from the shop, and have never been used; all the attachments and modern improvements go with them. They will be sold at about half the regular price, and a grand opportunity is now offered to purchasers. Call at Room 26, 173 East Madison.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. Persons having old Grover & Baker machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF 15 YEARS' experience as bookkeeper; has the best of references as to character and capacity. Address C 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN, BOOK-keeper, or collector, by an experienced business man with first-class references. Will loan $1,500 to employer on good security. Address C 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRUG AND PRESCRIPtion clerk by a young man of experience; speaks German and English; best reference can be given if desired. Address T 23, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—PRINTING—A GOOD book and newspaper compositor, understanding jobbing, wants work. Address K 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF 30 YEARS' experience at millwright and carpenter work. Understands running a stationary engine. Country preferred. Address T 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CARRIAGE PAINTer; references given if required. Address M J C, 322 West Polk-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A young man (English), who will make himself generally useful; wages no object; good reference. Address C 64, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AND lady in a private family; lady can sew and do light housework; man can drive; references given. Address, for two days, E 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A young man who thoroughly understands the care of horses, is strictly temperate, and willing to make himself generally useful. Wages no object. Address for two days, M 79, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—4 HOURS' DAILY WORK by a sober and honest Norwegian of high education; speaks and writes German, English and Scandinavian. Apply to DR. JULSON, No. 122 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, Swede, who will make himself generally useful in a grocery, or as porter in any kind of wholesale store. Has practice in English and German language. Can drive horses, if required. Address for 3 days, A W Y, 138 Wesson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO MEN (FATHER and son) in any business capacity; have had experience in the grocery, liquor, cigar, tobacco, and hotel business; have a small capital and large business experience; want immediate employment. Address T 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, IS capable of doing any kind of work, and will work for small wages. Address D 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (NORwegian) in some good business house in this city, speaks and writes English; can give good recommendation. Address P 47, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO KITCHEN WORK or second work. Apply at 334 South Desplaines-st. Goodcity reference.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, for general housework; good reference if required. Call at 139 Twenty-second-st., over a crockery store, third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN AS MEAT or pastry cook, hotel or restaurant. 385 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG DANISH woman to do up-stairs work and serving, and is willing to take care of children. Call at 39 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, to do second or general housework in a small private family. Call for 2 days at 421 West Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL IN A SMALL family, West Side preferred. No. 74 South Sangamon-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family, who has lived five years in Chicago; best of references. Address Y 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, to do general housework in a small family. Apply 73 Aberdeen-st.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH SOME GOOD FAMILY to do housework, by a good, smart, healthy Canadian girl just from Canada. Apply at 231 South Sangamon-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD REspectable girls in a respectable family in the house of reference. One to cook, wash, and iron, and the other for second work. Please call at 25 Wright-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second or general housework in a private family. Please call to-day at No. 5 Fifteenth-st., near State.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Swedish girl to do general housework; the North Side preferred. Call at or address No. 221 East Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL to do second work or take care of children. Apply at 675 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as kitchen girl, the other as second girl, in a private family. Best of references given. Apply at 380 Third-av.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL WITH A SEWing machine to do family sewing. Address V 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WHO has her own sewing-machine would like a situation as housekeeper, or a good home in an American family to do general housework and sewing. Address 133 West Madison-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—A HOME BY AN OLD lady. Has been a nurse. Will make herself useful in many ways. Address MRS. L. STEVENS, General Post-office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN MONTHLY NURSE, no objection to go to the country; best of references. Address O 26, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER FOR a home for the winter. Apply at 177 West Adams-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S Office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS storekeeper in a first-class hotel; has had three years' experience, and can give good reference. Address T 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY WHO HAS had several years' experience, in an office, as cashier, bookkeeper, or correspondent; references given. Address E 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, EXpert in penmanship, as copyist. Address C 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, AS GOVerness; can teach music, French, drawing, and English; would be satisfied with $5 a week; the highest references given and required. Address G 85, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH, THE HANDSOMEST span of Shetland ponies in the country, 5 years old, sound, good style, speedy, and cannot be beat under the saddle; well broke for children to ride or drive; also harness belonging to them; also new buggy and span of bay mares, at HATCHES' Stable, 690 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—ONE SINGLE HORSE; ONE SPAN OF horses; one carriage. Inquire of JULIUS BAUER & CO., Music Store, corner Monroe and State-sts. (Palmer House).

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR TOBACCO and cigars, a fine horse, buggy, and harness, and one of the best two-horse peddler-wagons in the city. 164 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—STYLISH WHITE MARE, STEPS well, gentle, and fast, a splendid cross-match, at EATON'S Stable, 22 East Adams-st.

FOUR BIG WORK HORSES FOR SALE CHEAP AT 747 Madison-st. Call to-day. Also one farmer's wagon; $36.

FOR SALE—⅓ CASH, BALANCE PAYABLE IN 2, 3 and 4 months, good driving horses, buggies and harness; also good pole team. M. C. WILBUR, 167 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—HARNESSES, SADDLE BRIDLES, surcingles, horse blankets, rubber horse covers, &c., wholesale and retail. Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

HORSE AND BUGGY FOR SALE CHEAP; OR will trade for piano. Inquire of J L F, 173 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE, YOUNG, SOUND, and kind; weight, 1,000 lbs., dark color preferred; price not to exceed $150. Call at 30 and 32 South Water-st. THOMPSON & BARBER.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND CUTTER OR sleigh to seat four persons. Address, stating price, A K, 88 and 90 Wabash-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $1,000 TO engage in a legitimate and profitable business, with a party who can give good references. Address, stating where interview can be had, C 66, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $3,000 TO $5,000 to take an active half interest in a high-toned, strictly legitimate business; it will require 6 hours of your time each day, and as much more as you can put in; none but a gentleman of good address and well recommended need apply. Address D 99, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE JOBBING AND retail grocery, wine and cigar trade, established seven years—A 1 chance. Address, with reference, G 97, Tribune office.

PARTNER—WANTED—HAVING SOME $1,000, TO engage in a respectable business, well established, in good location, with cheap rent; those not prepared need not answer. Address D 97, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,500, IN A CASH manufacturing business in this city; goods staple, profits large; a fine chance. Address T 39, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A FEW HUNDRED DOLlars will buy half-interest in an established business; money secured by real estate. 122 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, IN A GENTEEL established cash business paying nearly that amount monthly. 137 South Clark-st., Room 38.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE BEST PAYING business in the Northwest; $500 to $1,000 required. For further particulars, inquire, for two days, between 10 a. m. and 12 m., at Room 10, No. 87 Dearborn-st.

MUSICAL.

A SOPRANO OF SEVERAL YEARS' CHOIR AND concert experience would like an engagement in some South Side choir. Address M, 47, Tribune office.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD SQUARE GRAND SEVEN octave piano-forte, overstrung bass, 4 round corners, all modern improvements; a splendid instrument. Original cost, $800; price, $325. No. 663 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF pianos, nearly new, by first-class makers, belonging to parties leaving the city, are now offered at very low prices. Call and inspect at JULIUS BAUER & CO.'s music store, Monroe and State-sts. (Palmer House).

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. We make renting a specialty. WM. H. PROSSER & CO., 24 State-st., near Van Buren.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$3 TO $12 A DAY EASILY made by either sex, in city and country, with our great household favorites. Send for terms, or $1 for 4 samples that sell for $1.75. MERRILL & CO., 118 Randolph-st.

ELECTIONS.

Later Returns from the Various States.

No Material Change in the Situation.

Comments of the New York, St. Louis, and Cincinnati Press.

Tammany Hall Grows Indignant.

Frauds Charged Against the Apollo Hall and Republican Combination.

A Stormy Session of the Tammany Leaders.

ILLINOIS.

Counties are placed in this list according to the returns on County Treasurer, and counties heretofore Democratic are named in *italic*, as follows:

Farmers.	*Republican.*	*Democratic.*
Brown,	*Fulton,*	*Adams,*
Bureau,	Grundy,	*Hancock,*
Cass,	Henry,	*Madison,*
Champaign,	Jackson,	Morgan,
Ford,	Jo Daviess,	*Sangamon,*—5.
Iroquois,	Kane,	
Jersey,	Kankakee,	
Knox,	Kendall,	
Lake,	*Macoupin,*	
LaSalle,	Marshall,	
Lee,	McLean,	
Livingston,	*Peoria,*	
McDonough,	Pulaski,	
Moultrie,	Stark,	
Rock Island,	Vermilion,	
Schuyler,	*Williamson,*—16.	
Scott,		
Stephenson,		
Tazewell,		
Will,—20.		

We exclude from classification the following counties, viz: Alexander, Boone, Carroll, Cook, Johnson, Ogle, St. Clair, Washington, and Winnebago; the contests in these counties (and only these) being conducted under a truce, except in Cook, where the issue was exceptional. With these nine counties named, and forty-one in the above table, fifty-two counties remain to be heard from. Official returns have been received as follows:

FORD COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 490; Grant, 1,243.)

Farmers.		*Republican.*	
Judge—H. P. Beach	874	W. L. Conrow	384
Clerk—Marion Dunlap	890	Thomas Ellis	386
Treas.—J. D. Kilgore	792	Leonard Pierpont	480
Supt.—R. N. Gorsuch	824	C. H. Yeomans	424

LAKE COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 875; Grant, 2,226.)

Farmers.		*Republican.*	
Judge—L. H. Bate	819	John L. Turner	1,060
Clerk—A. G. Hutchins	366	Warren H. Ellis	1,047
Treas.—Chas. Phillips	1,024	John K. Pollock	891
Supt.—C. G. Tarbell	850	J. P. Manchester	1,049

MOULTRIE COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 1,177; Grant, 995.)

Farmers.		*Democrat and People's.*	
Judge—J. W. R. Morgan	753	Arnold Thomason	798
Clerk—G. Hetherington	783	W. Kirkwood	761
Treas.—J. H. Dunscomb	873	S. W. Wright	734
Supt.—J. K. P. Rose	1,345	Miss A. Anderson	230

STARK COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 606; Grant, 1,218.)

Farmers.		*Republican.*	
Judge—Davis Lowman	688	Wm. W. Wright	762
Clerk—J. G. Armstrong	659	David J. Walker	787
Treas.—G. W. Nicholas	709	Orlando Brace	733
Supt.—E. H. Phelps	635	A. B. Abbott	786

STEPHENSON COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 2,123; Grant, 2,846.)

Anti-Monopoly.		*Republican.*	
Judge—G. W. Harbaugh	1,235	Henry C. Hyde	1,537
Clerk—Wm. S. Fehr	1,393	Isaac F. Kleckner	1,448
Treas.—O. P. McCool	1,495	William Reynolds	1,294
Supt.—H. H. McAfee	1,239	Johnson Potter	1,457

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARTHAGE, Hancock Co., Ill., Nov. 6.—Returns from all the townships of Hancock County are in, and the Democratic ticket is elected by from 500 to 1,500 majority. A mixed up ticket by a mixed crowd would not run. The Grangers voted largely for the Democratic ticket.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRINCETON, Bureau Co., Ill., Nov. 6.—The Anti-Monopolists made a clean sweep in Old Bureau on Tuesday. The official vote of the county gives Jesse Emerson, for County Judge, 400 majority; Samuel Edwards 387 majority for Treasurer; M. J. Keith 52 majority for County Clerk; and Jacob Miller 358 majority for Superintendent of Schools. It is but fair to say that the vote for J. W. Templeton, the Republican candidate for County Clerk, was a very complimentary one. He is the present incumbent, and is a very competent and efficient officer, and it was only after persistent urging that he consented to be a candidate on the Republican ticket. The rout is complete. The old Court-House ring is cleaned out, and the people have a new deal all around. This remarkable change from the vote of last fall is not due to any efforts made by the Democrats. The Anti-Monopoly success was accomplished in the strong Republican towns. A good many Democrats voted the straight Republican ticket, while many others did not go to the polls. This movement will not stop here. The contest will be renewed at the spring election, and for members of the Legislature and Congress next year. It may be safe to say that the days of the Republican party in Bureau County are numbered. Credit Mobilier, salary-grabbers, high tariff, and general extravagance have broken its back, from which it can never recover.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 6.—The results of the State election show that the Republicans were only saved from defeat by the nomination of Davis in opposition to the wishes of the usual party managers, and his fortunate record on the transportation question. If the party leaders had forced their slate through the nominating Convention, the State would have gone like Wisconsin. Estimates on returns to 5 o'clock this afternoon, give Davis for Governor not exceeding 8,000 majority. The other Republican State nominees have about 4,000 majority, except Grinager, who is probably defeated for Treasurer by Dicks, the anti-ring candidate.

The opposition to Ramsey's re-election gains in strength. Ex-Congressman Donnelly and ex-Senator Wilkinson are elected to the Senate by large majorities. The Republican majority in each House is reduced from last year. The opposition had little organization and no money, but most of the county rings are broken, and new men chosen to office in every direction.

KANSAS.

THE RESULT—THE SENATORIAL ELECTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Nov. 6.—Full returns from the most of the districts in the State show that the House of Representatives will have a majority of members chosen outside of the regular Republican organization. The Senate holds over, one new member having been chosen to fill a vacancy, and he a farmer. The rest are Republicans. The straight Republicans would have a majority on joint ballot for the election of a United States Senator, were a strict party issue to be forced; but this is not likely to be done. A large number of the new members elected on the Farmers' ticket are ardent Republicans. In many instances, the Republicans made no nominations, or nominated the same man as the farmers.

From the present outlook, it is probable that some Republican satisfactory to the former element will be chosen Senator. Among those who are likely to be candidates are Gov. Osborn, ex-Gov. Harvey, Congressman William A. Phillips, ex-Gov. Robinson, and Col. P. B. Plumb. Of all these, Harvey probably stands the best chance. He lives in the western part of the State, which renders him available on local grounds; he is a practical farmer, and said to be a member of the Grange; he has borne the reputation of an honest man; he made a gallant fight against Pomeroy last winter, having the largest vote of any of Pomeroy's opponents, until he generously gave way in favor of Ingalls, who was elected, and he is acceptable to the Republicans on political grounds. Col. Phillips, also, is a Western man, and would probably be acceptable to the Republicans, and to many of the farmers. The main objection urged against his election to the Senate is, that he has just been elected to the House of Representatives. His ability and integrity none question. Gov. Osborn, belongs too much to the old regime to be likely to succeed in a Legislature largely imbued with the reform element, as this one promises to be. The probability is that the election just held lays the foundation in Kansas of a vigorous party in opposition to the Republicans—something that the State has long needed; politics in the past here have been too one-sided for the public good.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 6.—Returns from eight districts as regards the election of Representatives in the Legislature, stand: 38 regular Republicans, 33 Farmers, and 9 Independents. The other 20 districts probably elect 15 Republican Grangers. The Senate holds over, and the Republicans have a majority in that body of 25.

LATEST.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 6.—The Kansas City *Times* has returns from ninety Legislative districts in Kansas, showing the election of sixty-two Opposition members and twenty-seven Republicans, with ten districts to hear from. There can be no material change in the result as to the Opposition majority on joint ballot, the Republican majority in the Senate of 20 being already overcome by the Opposition, with some votes to spare.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 6.—Additional returns of the election do not improve things for the Republicans. There has been a great falling off in the strong Republican counties. The Chairman of the Republican Committee thinks Taylor's majority may reach 12,000 to 15,000, and those of the other Opposition candidates not much less, except Frisby, who runs ahead on account of his home indorsement. Until this evening it has been supposed that the Senate would be Republican, but it looks now as if the regular Republicans would not have more than 17 members and the Opposition 19; several of the new members, howevere, were heretofore Republicans. The Republicans lose the Fifth, Tenth, Twenty-eghth, Thirtieth, and probably the Twelfth and Sixteenth Districts. Old Republican counties, like Grant, only give 200 or 300 majority, and in that county it is probable that the Opposition Senator is elected, and three if not all four of the Opposition Assemblymen. The Assembly will stand about 43 Republican to 57 opposition of all sorts. The pressure of office-seekers has already began, and Governor-elect Taylor was much bored on visiting the city to-day.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Nov. 6.—Later returns from every town in Winnebago County give a majority for Washburn of 179, being about 700 less than in 1871. Although a light vote was cast in this city, the 168 majority for Taylor is due almost entirely to the personal popularity of Bouck, candidate for the Assembly.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 6.—The Democrats and Liberals will celebrate their victory in this State by a mass-meeting on Saturday evening. The Governor-elect, Lieutenant-Governor, Attorney-General, Dr. Wight, and others will be here to speak to the people. Bonfires and bands have been ordered, and there is every promise of an old-fashioned ratification pow-wow.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 6.—The Grand Rapids *Express* figures up Williams' majority at 35, with five towns in Muskegon County, three towns in Allegan County, and one in Kent County to hear from. The *Democrat* figures Comstock's majority at 31, with seven towns in Muskegon County, three towns in Allegan County, and one in Kent to hear from.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—The *Evening Journal* puts the Senate at 17 Republicans, 14 Democrats, and one Independent Democrat, and the Assembly at 71 Republicans, 56 Democrats, and 1 Independent Republican.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 6.—Kemper's aggregate gain on Walker's majority in fifty-six counties and cities heard from is 7,353, and the losses are 5,061, leaving a net gain for Kemper of 2,292.

FRAUDS IN NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—A regular meeting of the Tammany General Committee was held this evening, there being an unusually large attendance. The meeting was doubtless the stormiest one this Association has ever held. Speeches denouncing in the strongest language the frauds alleged to have been perpetrated by the members of the Board of Police Commissioners and others at the late election—such as ousting Inspectors, miscounting votes, and keeping back returns—were made by John Kelley, John Morrissey, Thomas A. Ledwith, and other prominent members of the organization, amid mingled applause and opposition of the wildest character. Police Commissioner Oliver Charlock was the only person personally referred to, and his conduct was unqualifiedly condemned. A man named O'Brian arose to defend him, but the assemblage refused to hear him. Ledwith said there were good reasons why he should arise in Charlock's defense, the latter having recently given him a lucrative position. O'Brian attempted to say more, but his voice was drowned by yells, and at one time it seemed as if personal violence would be used toward him.

Later, John Kelly offered a resolution which set forth that there was just reason to believe, from numerous charges brought by trustworthy persons, that great frauds were perpetrated in the interest of the combination between the leaders of Apollo Hall and those of the Republican party, at the recent election; that regularly-appointed Inspectors of many election districts were removed on the morning of the election without charges or notice, and others substituted; that voters were, in some instances, intimidated; and that at the close of the election votes were miscounted and transposed, and the returns unnecessarily kept back and figures tampered with in the interests of the combination,—all of which was, made in a measure, successful by the complicity of the Police Commissioners or some of them, and of certain United States officials. This resolution directs the Committee to investigate these charges, and, if they find that they are true, to employ counsel, and to take legal means to punish the guilty persons. The resolution closed by congratulating the Association upon the success of the Democratic State, County and Judiciary nomination. The resolution was unanimously adopted and a committee appointed, as it recommended, to investigate the truth of the charges made.

Just before the close of the meeting, this Committee reported, in substance, as follows: Charges having been made that Oliver Charlock openly threatened, before the nominations for the late election were made, that if John Fox should be nominated for Senator, or William Walsh for County Clerk, he would use the whole power of the police to defeat them, and that if Thomas A. Ledworth was nominated for Senator he should not be elected, and satisfactory statements having been made that on election day the power of the police was improperly used to prevent an honest canvass in two or three Senatorial districts, they resolve that Oliver Charlock has forfeited all rights to membership in the General Committee, and is therefore expelled. The meeting soon adjourned, and those present assembled in groups outside the hall, where they discussed, until a late hour, the exciting events of the evening.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—A crowded meeting of the Tammany Society was held to-night, all the great guns of the party being present, to consider the report of the Committee to watch the Elections. Col. Fellows, from the Committee appointed to watch frauds at the police headquarters, in a lengthy speech detailed how the returns from one or two Senatorial Districts, especially that in which Judge Ledwith was running, had been tampered with by the police, the delivery of returns having been systematically passed back, and orders having been issued about 11 o'clock p. m. to the Police Captains to prevent the delivery of the Associated Press returns to the Associated Press reporters lest these latter returns might interfere with the changing of the figures on the police returns. It is claimed that this action of the police was inspired by Commissioner Charlock, and a resolution was adopted expelling the latter from membership in the Society.

DEMOCRATIC REJOICINGS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 6.—The Democrats and Liberals of this place will hold a grand ratification meeting Saturday night, to celebrate the recent victories.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 6.—The Democratic State Executive Committee of Ohio fired 100 guns in Capitol Square this evening, in honor of the Democratic and Conservative victory on last Tuesday in New York, Virginia, Wisconsin, Maryland, and Kansas.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

From the New York Tribune (Independent).

The November State elections, which took place yesterday, indicate something of a reaction against the Republican party. The results differ widely from those of a year ago. Instead of a sweeping indorsement of the Administration and the dominant party, there seems to be, if these results have any meaning, a wide-spread dissaffection with both. It has not been manifested in an increased opposition vote so much as in the falling off of the Republican. General apathy is the proper definition of it. The large promise of the Administration party a year ago has been utterly unfulfilled, and the honest masses, not ready yet in their disgust to go over entirely to the opposition, have contented themselves with a tacit register of their protest by staying at home and voting not at all. There has been no increase in the Democratic vote, but a large falling off in the Republican. A balance of power complete in itself and able to turn the scale at any time for a party that promises to be honest and capable, and fulfills its promise, has separated itself from both the old parties, and may hold itself in readiness hereafter to rebuke partisanship and promote good government. The Democrats have, meantime, a nominal triumph, and are entitled to all the comfort they can derive from it.

From the New York Times (Republican).

Taking a general view of affairs, we cannot congratulate the Republicans of New York upon the results of yesterday. The natural Republican majority in the State is only about 10,000, and if we have fallen below this figure, or even if it is nearly reversed, the disaster is not without its use. The Republicans of New York will be likely to believe us next year when we tell them that they cannot elect their ticket without voting for it, and, perhaps, we shall get good nominations all round, and no delusive alliance with Democrats.

From the New York World (Democratic).

The most important day's work done this country since the close of the war was accomplished in the States in which elections were held yesterday. . . . The revolution has fully set in by which the Republican party will be overthrown in every important State in the Union as fast as elections are held. A Democratic Congress will be elected next year, and a Democratic President in 1876.

The righteous verdict which has been pronounced against the gross incompetence and the scandalous corruption of our Republican rulers, has been hastened by the present financial disturbances; but the grounds of this verdict were as clearly perceived by many minds long before these troubles commenced as they are to-day. . . . The discontent of the agricultural classes was a foreboding symptom. The universal cry of denunciation against the salary-grab and kindred iniquities, was a symptom of shaken confidence. The courage of the Democratic party in Ohio in making a square fight, evinced a growing popular sense that the Republican party had lost its prestige and was ceasing to be invincible. The financial crisis has only accelerated a movement against the Administration which was already well begun. But even with the financial crisis as an explanation, the work of yesterday will fill the Republican leaders with astonishment as well as consternation. They cannot misread the fatal handwriting on the wall: "Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting."

From the New York Herald (Independent).

The Democratic victory of October in Ohio, it may be contended, was accidental; but when we find the East, the West, the North, and the South all drifting in the same general direction, it is evident, at least, that the sprinkling clouds of October have gathered and strengthened to the proportions of a political cyclone in November. In the history of the country, since the time of Washington, there never was a more overwhelming Presidential success than that of 1872; and in our political annals we have never had in a single year such a general shrinkage for the dominant party from heavy majorities to small ones, and to minorities, as in 1873. The popular whirlwind of 1840, which carried Gen. Harrison into the White House, was followed by a marked political reaction in 1841, and there have been some other cases of this kind from time to time; but we have had no reaction of this character to compare with this of 1873, touching the disturbing forces at work, including the demoralizations, divisions, disaffections, discontent, and indifference of the party in power to the consequences. . . .

Is it not apparent that the public mind is awakened to the alarming tendencies of the manifold corruptions disclosed in the Credit Mobilier operations, in swindling Pacific Railway schemes and buchu banks, in back-pay bills, in reckless Government appropriations and expenditures, in Indian frauds, and in general demoralization of our ruling politicians? Is it not apparent, we ask, that the public mind is at length awakening to the question of a change? Do we not perceive in these elections that the question of Cæsarism is in process of settlement at the bar of public opinion? In 1852, Pierce was elected President by the votes of all the States except four—two North and two South—and yet from the very excess of its power the Democratic party of that day began to fall to pieces in 1853. May not these November elections, then, of 1873 be applied as a warning to the present dominant and over-confident Republican party?

From the New York Sun (Independent).

Great numbers of Republicans refused to go to the polls because they were tired of the present leadership of the party in this State, because they wished to show their contempt for the men who passed the cowardly back-pay resolution of the Utica Convention, because they desired to exhibit their indignation towards Credit Mobilier swindlers and Pacific Railway corruptionists, and because they intended to put a quietus upon Grant's aspirations for a third term, and get him and his backers out of the way preparatory to instituting searching reforms in their own party. When the returns are all received and carefully collated, it will undoubtedly turn out that there has been no increase in the Democratic vote, but a diminution rather, and that the result is owing to the disgust which many Republicans feel toward some of the leaders of the party, and which they intended to manifest on this occasion by abstaining from the polls and leaving them in the lurch. . . .

Another reason why the Democrats have made such large gains in the Republican counties of the central and western portions of the State is that the Liberal Republicans in those sections pretty generally voted with the Democrats, in order just this once to plant a stunning blow right between the eyes of those short-sighted small lights in this city who told the Liberals last summer that they were strong enough to get along without them, and wanted none of their aid.

From the St. Louis Globe (Republican).

Most of these elections were of local importance only, and, as always happens when no national issue serves to call out a full Republican vote, the vote was almost everywhere light, the loss was greater in Republican than in Democratic votes, and the support of local and other non-partisan tickets greatly affected the result. Incomplete as the returns are as yet, they nevertheless show the usual incidents of "off-year" elections, and in some quarters more than usual loss to the Republicans. . . . . In short, Republican dissatisfaction with the action of Republican party managers amply explains whatever losses in the different States are thus far established by the returns.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer (Democratic).

The result of the State elections in 1873 may be set down as a crushing defeat of the Republican, or Administration, party, and as an ever-memorable victory of the Democracy. There is much in it that reminds us of the history of the past. It seems as if 1837 was come again, and by an extraordinary coincidence the same figures denote it, with the exception that the fourth has become the third in the row. In 1837 the downfall of the Democracy, who had been in possession of power for eight years, was simultaneous with a financial panic that overspread the country, depressing business and throwing hundreds of thousands of people out of employment. For it the Administration was held responsible. States which had been the most reliable for Gen. Jackson, and for his then just-inaugurated successor, Martin Van Buren, were carried by the Whigs by large majorities. New York, which had given Van Buren in the preceding fall 28,000 majority, elected 100 Whigs to the House of Assembly to 28 Democrats. The reaction was complete. But the Democrats endeavored to console themselves by the reflection that the vote was light, and that thousands of Democrats stayed at home from dissatisfaction, who, when a President or Governor was chosen, would again come out and vote the ticket. The result proved the vanity of the delusion. It was the "off-year," just after a Presidential contest. Three years passed away, and the Presidential election took place. The opposition to the Democratic administration of Martin Van Buren consisted of several organizations, North and South, but by far the most important of them was known as Whigs. Under that name everything rallied in 1840, and, although the vote was a half-million larger than ever before known, Mr. Van Buren was voted out by an unprecedented majority, receiving but 60 Electoral votes out of 294, and carrying seven States out of the twenty-six which then composed the Union. Then the Democracy, for the first time, perceived that the results of 1837 were not momentary, but they expressed the full and deep-settled convictions of the people.

In 1873, thirty-six years thereafter, without the change of a figure, we find a similar state of things. A National Administration, elected a year before by an enormous majority, is everywhere condemned. With this change comes a financial panic almost exactly like 1837. Strike out the name of Grant and insert Martin Van Buren, and it is history repeating itself. By the defeated party the same ideas are advanced, that the reverses are but temporary. What a delusion they are laboring under, the course of events will tell. The people are going to combine in 1876, just as they did in 1840, to vote out the Administration. Now, as then, they will seize hold of that organization which is the most conspicuous, and could do the most in the effecting of the great purposes of the opposition. It was then the Whig party. Now it is the Democratic party.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Arrived, steamship Albert, from Hamburg; steamer Gaelic, from Liverpool.

CANADA.

The New Cabinet in Process of Formation.

The Commons Awaiting the Result.

Opinions of the Opposition Press.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A NEW FACE ON AFFAIRS.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 6.—The Commons assembled at 3 o'clock this afternoon, when it was discovered that several members had changed sides in the Chambers. The leaders among the Opposition were absent. Routine business having been finished, Sir John inquired if any communication was to be made to the House in reference to the new Cabinet. Upon this, Gofferin rose and said: "I have been requested by Mr. Mackenzie to state to the House that the formation of a new Ministry is in progress, and to ask that the House adjourn." He concluded by moving an adjournment till to-morrow, which was seconded by Sir John, and agreed to.

THE OPPOSITION PRESS.

TORONTO, Nov. 6.—The tone of the *Globe* and other Opposition papers is, under the circumstances, very moderate. The *Globe* says: "We will venture to say that no means have been used to influence any member to vote against the Government that might not be avowed on the floor of Parliament. Not one argument has been employed inconsistent with the most perfect independence and self-respect. No men could have more ably and zealously seconded their leader than did the members of the Opposition,—no one was ever served with more fidelity than Mackenzie during this final struggle,—and to-day his friends and supporters have their reward in the triumphant vindication of principle, the overthrow of corruption, the purification of the highest offices of honor and trust in the land, all of which were involved in the punishment of the men who brought disgrace on Canada and covered their own names with infamy. The utmost cordiality prevails amongst the party from which their successors have to be chosen. Only one desire prevails, in which the whole country shares: that a Government may be formed who will in office give effect, in all its integrity, to the broad and liberal policy they have advocated whilst in opposition. In a short time we hope to be able to announce the names of the gentlemen who are to form the new Ministry."

A MINISTERIAL ORGAN.

The *Mail*, the leading Ministerial organ, does itself credit by the way in which it refers to the matter. Its Parliamentary editor says: "Those who are best acquainted with the Government party express unbounded surprise at the behavior of the Opposition. When Sir John made his announcement, only one fiendish yell of triumph was heard from the extreme Rouge corner; in other respects, the conduct of the victors was marked with all the good taste that their enemies have hitherto denied them, Mr. Blake's demeanor being almost heroic. This should be chronicled to their credit on all hands, and among both political parties."

There is strong condemnation of the course adopted by the *Leader*, a former Ministerial organ of Sir John A., which speaks of the late Opposition as "Poltroons," "Light-fingered fraternity," "Letter-thieves," "Burglars," "Dark-Lantern Brigade," from whom the Governor-General will have to protect himself by an extra guard, and other similar expressions.

THE SENTIMENT OF THE COUNTRY.

Telegrams have been received from various points east and west, including Manitoba, referring to the approval expressed at the change of administration.

LEGAL MATTERS.

Examination of Witnesses for the Contestant in the Duncan Will-Case Concluded, and the Case Opened for the Will.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Nov. 6.—The interest manifested in this vicinity in behalf of the Duncan will case, which still occupies the Court at Marshall, is becoming very great. The examination of witnesses for the contestant closed yesterday with the evidence of Drs. Cox, French, and Wattles, of this city, and Drs. Montgomery and Joy, of Marshall. Their testimony was similar to that of the other physicians.

George Duncan, brother of the deceased, testified to several instances when the testator appeared insane, and very unreliable in business. James F. Duncan, of Cuyahoga Falls, O., believed his brother Thomas to have been crazy; and referred to several incidents that went to sustain his belief. He had been obliged, at various times, to transact all of the testator's business, the latter seeming to have lost his memory.

Richard E. Duncan, another brother, gave similar testimony, and referred to some difficulty deceased had with a brother William, about some Chicago lots. The deceased believed William guilty of trying to defraud him out of $10,000, which had been intrusted him to buy the Chicago property. This witness further testified that the deceased had offered him $10,000 in bonds, but subsequently forgot his offer.

The first witness for the will was Mr. Prather, of Plummer, Pa., Mr. Duncan's banker. The witness testified to some of the particulars of the way in which Mr. Duncan made his fortune in the oil regions. The firm of Duncan & Brother bought a lot of forty acres for $6,000, and sold it for $10,000. They bought twenty-five acres which they sold for $25,000, and a lot upon which they made $8,000 in sixty-five days. These transactions were made by Mr. Duncan himself, who also got up the plan of Pit-Hole City. When the Holden farm was bought there was $1,300,000 involved. The witness believed Mr. Duncan to have had as good a memory as the average of men.

The Rev. Mr. Dougherty, a solicitor of the Albion (Michigan) College, was sworn. He believed Mr. Duncan to have been a very intelligent and sound man, though he did observe something peculiar in the man; had solicited money for religious purposes of Mr. Duncan, but did not succeed in getting any. Several other witnesses were sworn, worthy members of the Methodist Church, all of whom believed Mr. Duncan to have been of usually sound mind. The greater portion of the witnesses were from this city. It would seem, by this evidence elicited, that Mr. Duncan was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which accounts for the extravagant provisions in his will for that denomination.

Recovery for Damages for Railroad Injuries.

DESMOINES, Nov. 6.—In the Boone County District Court, in the case of D. Blair v. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, a judgment was rendered against the Company for $7,600. D. Blair was hurt while coupling freight cars.

The Libel-Suit Against the New Orleans "Times" Amicably Settled.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 6.—The controversy between Judge W. W. Howe, late of the Supreme Bench, and the New Orleans *Times*, has been amicably settled. The *Times* retracts its alleged libel with a proper apology, and Judge Howe withdraws his suit.

Decision Under the Customs Laws.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—In the case of Ullman vs. United States Collector Murphy, to recover alleged excessive duties, Judge Woodruff, of the United States Circuit Court, has decided that, under the act of 1866, prospective protests regarding the payment of duties on imported goods are void and useless.

YELLOW FEVER.

Three Yellow Fever Deaths in Memphis in Twenty-four Hours.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 6—Noon.—There are three yellow fever deaths and four from other causes reported. One new case is reported in the past thirty-six hours. William Jumper, a prominent contractor and builder, died this morning of the yellow fever.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 6—8 p. m.—The mortuary report at 8 o'clock this evening shows three deaths from yellow fever and four from other causes—the same as the noon report. The weather is warm and cloudy.

THE SITUATION AT MEMPHIS.

From the Memphis Appeal, Nov. 4.

There were twelve deaths yesterday—five from yellow fever and seven from other causes. The report of the day before was: Total, thirteen—seven from fever and six from other causes. Two of the deaths yesterday occurred in the City Hospital, and three in the County Poor-House. But a few new cases were reported yesterday, and all those under treatment are doing very well. The several relief committees are looking forward to release from their arduous labors of the past seven weeks, and hope to be able to return to their usual avocations by the first of next week, and pursue them without interruption. The Walthall Infirmary is closed, and Dr. Blackburn, who so nobly volunteered and so admirably managed it, left the city yesterday for his plantation. The Howards will, we hope, also close their labors with this week; and then there will remain on duty, of all our benevolent organizations, only the Citizens' Committee who are charged with attending to the wants of the orphans and the poor, made so by the terrible scourge which up to this date has robbed us of 1,173 lives, to which we have to add 453 since Sept. 13, from other causes,—making a total of 1,626 carried away by death in seven weeks. And this out of a population reduced to about 20,000.

RELIGIOUS.

Annual Meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions for the Interior.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., Nov. 6.—The Fifth Annual meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions for the Interior closed to-day. The officers are as follows: President, Mrs. Moses Smith; Permanent Secretary, Mrs. J. B. Lake, of Chicago. Miss Frankie Durand, of this city, was elected Temporary Secretary. The attendance was not large, but those who came were repaid for their effort. Among the delegates were ladies from Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, and Wisconsin, wives of ministers and lawyers and college Presidents; and principals and teachers in female schools. Mrs. William Walker, a returned missionary from Galoon, and Miss Laura Bliss, of Constantinople, were also present. A paper was read Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. Bradley, of Evanston, written by Miss Mary Evans, of Painesville, O., on "The Unapplied Talent of the Women of our Churches Compared with the Work Opening Before Them." Wednesday night a public meeting was held in the Presbyterian Church, at which addresses were delivered by the Rev. H. C. Hitchcock, of Kenosha, and the Rev. Dr. Chapin, of Beloit College. This meeting was well attended by the various churches, and the addresses were listened to with great interest. Thursday afternoon Mrs. S. J. Humphrey read a paper on "Children's Work for Missions." These papers were said to be, by those who heard them—gentlemen were not admitted to the meetings during the day—carefully prepared productions, and were well received. The Board adjourned to meet next fall at St. Louis.

The Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 6.—About 75 of the 200 delegates to the Young Men's Christian Association Convention, beginning here to-day, are present, and the rest are expected to-night. This is the first annual State Convention, and will last four days, ending on Sunday evening. This evening a reception meeting was held, and was largely attended by the people of the city. The exercises were very pleasant, consisting of singing, Scripture-reading, prayer, and addresses of welcome and responses thereto. A number of the most noted members of the Association in the Union are present.

Meeting of the American Missionary Society—A Letter from Vice-President Wilson.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—At the session of the American Missionary Society, at Newark, N. J., yesterday, the following letter was read from Vice-President Wilson:

NATICK, Mass., Nov. 3, 1873.

To the Rev. M. E. Strisby:

MY DEAR SIR: I am not permitted by my doctor to keep the promise which I made you, and which I had hoped to do. I take great interest in your work, which is sanctioned by patriotism, humanity, and Christianity, and wish that it was in my power to aid in elevating the freedmen in the South and belonging to that portion of our dear country. Put me down for $100. Yours truly, HENRY WILSON.

The Association met at Newark, to-day. The report of the Committee on the Chinese in America was read, and a recommendation made to enlarge the field and push the work with renewed vigor. The Rev. Mr. Pond, in an address on the subject, said that 50,000 Chinese in California would hold the balance of power in that State if they became citizens, and they should be Christianized before receiving the ballot. The report on the Indians stated that the advancement of this race in Christianity, culture, and arts of civilized life was encouraging. The report censures the practice of agents of cheating the Indians, and indorses the peace policy of the United States Government.

The report on educational work in the South was encouraging, and the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered an address on the subject.

The Treasurer's report showed a total of expenditure during the year of $619,470, of which $273,018 was spent at the South, $5,613 on the Chinese, and $15,748 on the Indians. The balance was expended in supporting the several offices and publications. The receipts during the year were $401,598.

CRIME.

A Woman Kidnapped at Evansville, Ind., and Carried to Cairo—The Guilty Men Arrested.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 6.—A great deal of excitement was created in this city this afternoon by the delivery by a boy to the police of a letter from a woman. It stated, when opened, that the writer was abducted by two flatboatmen at Evansville, Ind., and kept in the boat with no chance to escape until they arrived at this port, when she contrived to get the letter to the police while the men were away, by means of this boy, who was also kidnapped. She further stated that her abductors had been stealing all the way down, and that they swore that, if she or the boy attempted to leave the boat, they would kill them. Immediately on receipt of the letter Sheriff Irvin, accompanied by his Deputies and a couple of police officers, repaired to the place where the boat lay, and arrested the men without trouble. Your correspondent succeeded in interviewing the woman, whose name is Josephine Watkins, and the story she told was to the above effect. All parties were lodged in jail until they have an examination, when, it is hinted, other things may be developed.

[To the Associated Press.]

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 6.—Duke Morrison and Adam Drummond were arrested here this evening on a small flat-boat, on information given to the police by a boy 12 or 14 years of age named Ruhl. The latter charges them with kidnapping him from a point above Evansville on a pretense that they wanted him to go hunting with them. Instead of hunting he found it a thieving expedition; and states that, under threats of death, he has been forced to assist in robbing and securing plunder. The most outrageous charge against the men was of abducting a young girl, of 18, named Josephine Watkins, from Evansville; and, in proof, Ruhl showed a letter from the girl, stating that she had been kept in close confinement, and threatened with death if she attempted to escape. Sheriff Erwin and a posse started at once, and found the boat a few miles from the city. They arrested the men. The girl states that she lived with the family of Mr. Roquette, of Evansville. She was enticed to the boat Saturday evening, and has been closely watched ever since to prevent her escape, and has suffered every indignity. The girl's story may be exaggerated, but she was evidently an unwilling prisoner, and declares she never expected to leave the city alive. The accused are in jail; they will have an examination to-morrow. Ruhl and Miss Watkins are comfortably provided, and will appear against the prisoners.

Burglary in Cairo, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 6.—Some time during last night the clothing house of A. Marx, in this city, was entered by burglars, and goods to the amount of $300 were stolen therefrom. An entrance was effected by boring the lock off the back-door, and, although persons were sleeping in the second story, the burglars were not discovered, and got away with their booty. So far, no clue has been obtained by which to identify the perpetrators.

Murder at Fort Erie, Canada.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 6.—William J. Beals, a saloon-keeper at Fort Erie, Ont., assaulted and beat his wife to death late Wednesday night. Beals was drunk, and bruised the woman horribly. The murderer is in custody.

Murder of a Railroad Laborer in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 6.—To-day the body of a man commonly known as Marvey, a laborer on the Cairo & Fulton Railroad bridge, was picked up in the river. The right side of his head was stove in, and other marks of violence were found on his body. The Coroner held an inquest, and the jury decided, on the evidence of the examining physician, that Marvey was murdered and the body thrown in the river about 12 hours previous. There is no clue to the perpetrators of the deed.

New York Criminal Matters.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—In the Court of General Sessions, to-day, a motion was made to quash the indictments found in 1871 against ex-Comptroller Connolly, on the ground that he was a codefendant in the trial now pending against Tweed. The case was set down for the 15th inst.

Joseph Costello was fatally shot this morning by Benjamin Mallory, while the two were quarreling in the Fifth Ward.

Dr. Baltz, convicted of sending obscene matter through the mails, and sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary, made an attempt to escape from Ludlow street jail in women's clothes.

SPRINGFIELD.

Certificates of Organization Granted—Deliberations of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 6.—The United States Transportation Company, of Chicago, capital $50,000, and the Joliet Silver-Mining Company, of Joliet, capital $50,000, received certificates of organization to-day.

The Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners has been, to-day, discussing the question of the rates which railroads should charge for hauling cars belonging to other companies or to individuals. No definite conclusion was reached, but it is probable a table of rates for car business will be published shortly. The Attorney-General has in his possession a lists of roads against whom suits are to be instituted under the Railroad law. He is busy preparing the papers, and will begin the suits very soon.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 6.—Suits were commenced to-day by the Railroad and Warehouse Commission against the Chicago & Northwestern and the Illinois Central Railroad Companies.

FIRES.

At Aurora.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Nov. 6.—The furniture store of Messrs. Hobbs & Merrill was partially destroyed by fire this morning. A portion of the stock was saved. Insurance on the same and building, $2,000.

A Curious Fire in Pittsburgh, Pa.—A Mass of Cinders and Screenings Smoulders for Four Months.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 6.—Last June a fire occurred on the banks of the Allegheny River which destroyed several sheds of small value; and the fire, at the time, it was thought, was extinguished. This seems to have been a mistake. The ground upon which these sheds stood is made mostly of cinder, screenings of coal, and slag. This combustible stuff has held the fire to the present time, and it has now become, for several blocks along the river-front, a burning mass, sending flames into the air, sometimes to the height of 15 or 20 feet. The fire department has been appealed to, and is now working on this burning material. Immense trenches have been dug, and are digging around the place, which it is intended shall be filled with water. It is expected that by this means and the constant working for a couple of weeks of two engines, the underground fire may be extinguished. Of course, this fire just now is a centre of attraction, and is creating a decided sensation. Fear is expressed lest all the made ground along the river front may share a like fate.

In Terre Haute, Ind.; Loss $6,000.

TERRE HAUTE, Nov. 6.—The old Britton grain warehouse, on First street, burned this evening; loss $6,000 or $7,000; partly insured. The building was owned by L. B. Johns.

At Galva, Ill.

PRINCETON, Ill., Nov. 6.—The wire manufactory of S. Barnes & Co., at Galva, Ill., was entirely destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $2,200; insured by the Hartford for $1,000.

THE GALLOWS.

Execution of a Wicked Wretch at Williamsport, Pa.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Nov. 6.—At 1:40 to-day an attempt was made to hang Wade. The rope being too long, his feet struck squarely on the ground. In this position he remained, shouting "Oh Lord, have mercy." The rope came off his neck, and his body fell over heavily on the ground. He was carried upon the scaffold, and after a long delay in arranging the rope, the drop was again pulled. He fell this time less than three feet. His pulse continued to beat for seven minutes. After hanging twenty-seven minutes he was placed in a coffin and taken charge of by his friends. Many pieces of the rope were cut off and carried away as relics by the spectators. Wade had told his jailor to "hurry up, as he had an appointment to dine in hell with the devil at 2." He said the only thing troubling him was "whether the people whom he murdered are in heaven or hell."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—1 a. m.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours: The barometer has fallen in the Northwest and in the Upper Lake region, with southerly winds and cloudy weather; northeasterly wind, rising temperature, and partly cloudy weather on the Lower Lakes and southward to the Ohio Valley; northeasterly and northwesterly winds, cloudy and clearing weather in Tennessee and the Gulf States; northeasterly winds, cloudy and rainy weather in the South Atlantic States; northeasterly and southeasterly winds, high pressure, and partially cloudy weather in the Middle and Eastern States.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States, slowly rising temperature, northeasterly and easterly winds, increasing cloudiness, and occasional rain in Virginia and Maryland. For New England, northeasterly and southeasterly winds and partially cloudy weather. For the Gulf States, northerly and northwesterly winds, and clearing weather. For the South Atlantic States, northerly winds, cloudy weather, and rain, clearing in the evening. For the Lower Lakes, southeasterly winds, warm and partially cloudy weather. For the Northwest and the Upper Lakes, and thence to Missouri and Kentucky, southerly winds, cloudy weather, and occasional rain. Cautionary signals are continued at Duluth, Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Escanaba, and Marquette.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breckinrid'e	25.59	36	S. W., gentle	.0	Clearing.
Cairo	29.98	50	N. W., light	.0	Clear.
Cleveland	30.12	38	N., gentle	..	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.93	42	N. W., brisk	..	Cloudy.
Chicago	29.99	44	S. E., fresh	..	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.11	45	N. E., light	..	Clear.
Denver	29.97	45	N. W., fresh	..	Clear.
Duluth	29.64	41	N. W., gentle	.0	Fair.
Detroit	30.13	38	S. E., fresh	..	Fair.
Davenport	26.90	47	S. E., fresh	..	Fair.
Escanaba	29.92	41	S., brisk	.0	Cloudy.
Ft. Garry	29.52	28	N. W., brisk	.0	Clear.
Ft. Gibson	29.89	45	W., fresh	..	Fair.
Keokuk	29.87	52	S. E., brisk	.0	Th't'ning.
Leavenw'th	29.81	52	S., gentle	.0	Cloudy.
La Crosse	29.88	43	S. E., fresh	..	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	29.92	41	S., fresh	.6	Fair.
Marquette	29.87	38	S. W., fresh	.0	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.71	52	S. W., fresh	..	Cloudy.
Pembina	29.57	28	N. W., light	.0	Fair.
St. Paul	29.89	41	S. E., fresh	.0	Cloudy.
Toledo	30.11	41	E., fresh	..	Clear.
Yankton	29.89	50	N. W., brisk	..	Cloudy.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—Rain fell heavily in this city last night, and extended from Gilroy south to Chico, Butte County, and north as far as reported. It is still raining at intervals. The prospect for a good season is very fair.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—William Albrecht, aged 17 years, while in the office of his employers, yesterday, attempted to kill himself by discharging a revolver into his side. The boy has been very intemperate during the past fortnight. He threatens to make another attempt should he recover.

COLLEGE ENDOWMENT.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 6.—President Potter, of Union College, has been notified of a new endowment of $100,000, the gift of a gentleman who desires his name withheld for the present.

THE ST. LOUIS MUTUAL.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 6.—It is denied, on the highest authority, that the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company has sent an agent to the East to reinsure its policies in some Eastern company.

MARRIAGES.

ROOK—HARPER—In this city, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Burk, J. R. Rook and Miss Mary Harper.

PETERS—BALDWIN—Nov. 4, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, 83 Warren-av., by the Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, D. D., Mr. C. V. L. Peters and Miss Allie A. Baldwin.

DEATHS.

BIGELOW—The remains of the late Mrs. Louisa G. Bigelow will be conveyed from the vault of, and interred in, the Rosehill Cemetery, at 2 p. m. on Sunday, Nov. 9. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

McANDREWS—In Chicago, Nov. 6, 1873, daughter of James and Catherine McAndrews, aged 4 years and 3 months.

Funeral on Saturday, Nov. 8, at 10 a. m., from No. 862 West Washington-st.

CANNEY—On the morning of the 5th inst., at her residence, 556 Lake-st., Rosanna Canney, wife of Isaac Canney, aged 50 years.

☞ Boston, Portsmouth, and Salem papers please copy.

HEENEY—James Heeney, son of Christopher and Mary Heeney, aged 18 years.

Funeral from southwest corner of Paulina and Clayton-sts., by cars to Calvary to-day.

KUBICEK—On Nov. 6, Albert Kubicek, of paralysis, in his 68th year.

Funeral will start from house of deceased, 194 DeKoven-st., at 10 o'clock Sunday, Nov. 9.

☞ St. Louis and Milwaukee papers please copy.

BUTLER—Nov. 6, of heart disease, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. J. W. Bushnell, No. 114 South Hoyne-st., Chicago, D. C. Butler, aged 40 years.

Funeral at 12 o'clock on Friday.

SMALL—At Chicago, Nov. 5, 1873, John H. Small, aged 39 years and 10 months.

Funeral from his late residence, 1291 Prairie-av., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock p. m. Carriages to Rosehill. Friends are invited.

BOILERS AND ENGINES.

BOILERS AND ENGINES,
NEW AND SECOND-HAND.
Also, STEAM PUMPS and ARTESIAN WELL TOOLS.
Artesian Wells contracted at reasonable rates, by E. BEACH & CO., No. 115 East Kinzie-st., Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Successors to Elison & Foster, Real Estate and General Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

AT OUR REGULAR SALE
ON
Friday Morning, Nov. 7,
We will offer a large and general assortment of New and Second-hand
FURNITURE.
A splendid Parlor Suit, Bedroom Sets, Parlor Suits in Rep and Hair Cloth, Lounges, Easy Chairs; a full line of Blankets; 50 rolls Wool Carpets, Brussels Carpets, Bedding, Mattresses, etc., etc.; 100 Cook and Parlor Stoves; 25 crates Crockery in open lots; three splendid Pianos.
ALSO—At same time we will offer entire contents of Hotel of 100 rooms, removed to our store for convenience of sale, consisting of Parlor and Chamber Suits, Marble-top Tables, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, Lounges, etc., etc.; Brussels and Wool Carpets, Rugs, Mats, etc., etc.; Beds, Bedding, Sheets, Pillow-Cases, Towels, Crockery and Glassware, Platedware, entire Bar Fixtures, etc., etc. Sale positive.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

VALUABLE
BUSINESS PROPERTY
ON MILWAUKEE-AV. AND HALSTED-ST.,
AT AUCTION,
On the Premises, Friday, Nov. 7,
AT 3 O'CLOCK.
Being the elegant and substantially-built 3-story brick (with stone front) building, 72 Milwaukee-av., occupied on the main floor as a store, with dwellings on second and third floors, now renting for $1,420 per annum.
Also the premises 163 and 165 North Halsted-st., 163 connecting with the Milwaukee-av. building, making a double front on two business streets. On No. 165 there is a building now occupied as store and dwelling. The whole will be sold together. The title to the property is perfect, with full warranty deed. Abstract furnished.
TERMS EASY. Only $4,000 cash, the purchaser to assume a mortgage of $8,000 due April, 1876, with interest at 9 per cent, and balance ½ in 3 years and ½ in 4 years, at 8 per cent interest. A deposit of $500 will be required on day of sale, and balance of first payment by Nov. 20.
For any further particulars, inquire of ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

ELEGANT FURNITURE
AT AUCTION,
On Saturday Morning, Nov. 8, at 10 o'clock.
The handsomely-furnished Family Hotel,
Nos. 953 & 955 Wabash-av.,
Consisting of Rich Parlor Suits, Marble-top Chamber Sets, Elegant Easy and Rocking Chairs, large Arm Chairs, Cane-seat Chairs, Handsome Mirrors, Lounges, Hair Mattresses, Pillows, Blankets, entire Bedding, all of the best quality, Rich Brussels Carpets, Wool Carpets, Splendid Dining-room Furniture, Plated and Glassware, all of the finest quality, Cutlery, &c., &c., &c. Also, large Range, Kitchen Furniture, about 30 Parlor Stoves, all in the very best condition and have been used only a short time. Sale positive.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Auctioneers, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

A FINE COLLECTION OF
OIL PAINTINGS
IN GOLD GILT FRAMES,
AT AUCTION,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
On Friday Afternoon, Nov. 7, at 2 1-2 o'clock,
At store No. 108 Madison-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

900 LOTS OF
HOUSEHOLD GOODS
AND
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
WILL BE SOLD AT OUR
Regular Saturday Sale,
Nov. 8, at 9½ o'clock a. m.,
AT 15 & 17 RANDOLPH-ST.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.
AT AUCTION,
THIS MORNING, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
AT 204 AND 206 EAST MADISON-ST.
100 Baskets Mumm's Champagne.
50 Cases Grand Mousseux Champagne.
50 Cases Hennessey and Otard Brandy.
10 Cases Martell Brandy.
5 Cases Genuine DeKuyper's Gin.
50 Pkgs. Port, Sherry, and other Wines.
10 Pkgs. Irish and Scotch Whiskies.
5 Pkgs. Bourbon Whiskey.
And a large lot of other LIQUORS which we have ORDERS TO CLOSE. TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

Saturday, Nov. 8, at 9½ o'clock,
1,000 LOTS HOUSEHOLD GOODS
Consisting of every variety and grade of FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., &c., which must be sold to pay advances. Buyers should not fail attending this sale as we will POSITIVELY CLOSE THE LOTS.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.
AT AUCTION.
Regular South Side Sale of
HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
The Manufacturers Say, Sell!
BIG BARGAINS ON SATURDAY!
Parlor Sets, Chamber Sets, Wardrobes, Book Cases, Lounges, Wal. Bureaus and Bedsteads, Rockers, Chairs, Mirrors, Parlor and Cook Stoves, Cabinet Sewing Machines, cost $125; mortgage sale of Piano Forte, cost $450; a car-load of Furniture, from Michigan; Bedsteads, W. S. Bureaus, Cribs, Lounges, Frames in White, 75 Ex. Tables in White, 20 Crates W. G. Crockery. At 11 o'clock, Buggies and Harness.
On Saturday, Nov. 8, at 9½ o'clock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.,
41 South Canal-st.
CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE OF
ELEGANT NEW FURNITURE,
AT OUR SALESROOMS,
No. 41 South Canal-st.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Nov. 7 and 8, commencing each day at 10 a. m., will be sold the entire Furniture Stock of a retail dealer, comprising a general assortment of First-class Furniture, consisting in part of Superior Parlor and Chamber Sets, which cost from $100 to $400, Marble-top Tables, assorted sizes and styles, Easy Chairs, Sofas, Lounges, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Commodes, Desks, Extension Tables, Spring Beds, Hair Mattresses, Mirrors, Parlor Bedsteads, &c., &c., are to be closed out without reserve, by order of T. H. THOMPSON, Mortgagee.
BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

By L. C. COHEN,
Auctioneer, No. 65 South Canal-st.
On FRIDAY, Nov. 7, will be sold 200 Lots of
FURNITURE,
Consisting of Bedsteads, Bureaus, Marble-top Tables, Chairs, Extension Tables, Sofas, Lounges; also, a full stock of Furs, Hats, Caps, and Mittens. 100 assorted Kerosene Lamps. L. C. COHEN, 65 South Canal-st.

THE ADJOURNED SALE
Of two Stone-Front Residences,
1018 & 1020 WABASH-AV.,
Will occur Nov. 12, at 10 a. m., at LaSalle-st. entrance to Republic Life Building. These houses will be sold at Public Auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, free and clear of all incumbrances, by order of the U. S. Court in Bankruptcy. For further particulars apply to
R. E. JENKINS, Assignee.